

Joseph reprieves sixth forms in Manchester

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Government has rejected the whole of Manchester's plan to abolish sixth forms in schools throughout the city and to set up separate sixth form colleges in their stead.

The decision, announced yesterday, is seen as a highly significant victory for supporters throughout the country of school sixth forms. The falling number of pupils in secondary schools has led many local authorities to re-examine their policies on post-16 educational provision, and Manchester was widely seen as a test case of the Government's attitude.

In a letter to the Labour-controlled city council, the Department of Education and Science said that Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, was not satisfied that the potential advantages which the authority claimed for most of the pupils in Manchester under its proposals were "sufficiently certain to justify the damage which would be done to some schools which have proved their worth under the existing arrangements".

Sir Keith believed that "only in very exceptional circumstances can it be right to reduce the age range from 11-18 to 11-16 of secondary schools of proven quality which continue to demonstrate their success in the provision of education for sixth form education".

He was particularly concerned at the effect the proposals would have on Burnage, Parris Wood and Whalley Range schools, the letter said. It is on these three schools that the vigorous protest movement by parents against Manchester's plan has centred since the proposals were published 10 months ago.

Mr Dudley Fiske, Manchester's chief education officer, said Sir Keith appeared to be advocating a mixture of 11-16 and 11-18 schools. Mr Fiske believed that would lead back to a two-tier system of schooling along the lines of the former secondary modern and grammar schools.

In a statement issued last night Sir Keith denied that he

I have done all I can to persuade him, Foot says

Continued from page 1

after the Brighton conference—that I would continue to be sustained in its well-known and well-established form, and that I was well aware of my view. The doctrine, I repeat, is not some old constitutional theory. It is much more concerned with common sense, good faith and common sense. And those who must act together in Parliament. It is much more a question of how agreements reached must be honoured. And I must repeat again, in why I have been so insistent in asking Tony to give the undertaking which I asked for yesterday night at the Shadow Cabinet, on Thursday night at the Party meeting, and again this morning in our conversation.

He is asked to commit himself to nothing more or less than all other members of the Shadow Cabinet accept. But I have not entitled to put the question directly to him, partly because his public statements seem to dispute the validity of the doctrine itself, and partly because his attitude last Tuesday night defied it. His answer is still No, and of course that makes it impossible for me to vote for him as a member of a Shadow Cabinet. For he still insists on his inalienable right to change his mind at any time, and to do so without disruption he provoked last Tuesday.

I have done everything in my power to persuade him to accept the doctrine which all other members of the Shadow Cabinet accept. But I have not entitled to put the question directly to him, partly because his public statements seem to dispute the validity of the doctrine itself, and partly because his attitude last Tuesday night defied it. His answer is still No, and of course that makes it impossible for me to vote for him as a member of a Shadow Cabinet. For he still insists on his inalienable right to change his mind at any time, and to do so without disruption he provoked last Tuesday.

I deeply regret also that, in his television interview last night, Tony Benn has enlarged the argument with his claim "I will not allow the Shadow Cabinet to silence me or any one else on policies the Party has agreed on". What I will not accept is that the Shadow Cabinet has the right of its own and on its own to change Party policy.

No such thing as a Shadow Cabinet—policy and no such "chattering" of Party policies are involved. The idea that such a thing is a constituent of membership of the Shadow Cabinet which I lead is a complete fiction, as the facts can easily be cited to prove. And such an inference is offensive to the other members of the Shadow Cabinet and indeed many members of it, including, by the way, Tony himself over a period of many years.

However, this suggestion, I fear, is an echo of the deeply divisive view on which Tony Benn chose to lead his campaign for the deputy-leadership, the implication being that the Shadow Cabinet, including myself, were conducting the affairs of the Party in a manner which was not in the interests of the Party. I repeat that accusation, before, and I underline that all suggestions that the present Shadow Cabinet conducts its affairs in this manner are utterly false.

The present Shadow Cabinet, and the one which the parliamentary party will elect next week, have quite other tasks to perform—to give the leadership which can enable the Socialist aspirations and policies of the Party to be translated into practical achievement.

I believe that members of the Labour Party and the general public widely understand the fact that it will not be possible to secure victory for the Labour Party at the next General Election unless the members of the Shadow Cabinet and the Party demonstrate fraternalism, and concentrate on the policy issues which unite them. Any deliberate effort to evade that requirement is destructive.

It is not possible for me or for any other member of the Shadow Cabinet to accept the view that people genuinely seek the election of a Labour Government unless they are prepared to give practical effect to that view by their words, their actions and the acceptance of collective responsibilities.

I repeat and emphasise again: what the whole of this controversy is about is how we can give effective power at the next election. That is the real question.

Benn's media views, page 3

Mr Aiken: Recently back from South Africa.

Mr Aiken: Recently back from South Africa.

Mr Aiken: Recently back from South Africa.

2,000 more laid off in tea break strike

From a Staff Reporter, Birmingham

A further 2,000 workers at BTL's Longbridge car plant in Birmingham were laid off yesterday because of the tea break strike by 2,200 workers there, bringing the total number of workers laid off to 5,000. The company's plants in Swindon and South Wales may be affected, too, when the strike spreads.

Yesterday's layoffs, mainly affected those employees producing engines. The company has lost production worth an estimated £20m at the rate of 1,200 vehicles a day, mainly Metros, since the dispute began on the night shift on Monday.

One of the plant's affected workers, a transmissions factory in Birmingham, where 300 workers were sent home.

The strikers are not due to meet again until next Thursday and the company said it was not aware of any meeting being arranged at any time.

Yesterday's layoffs, mainly affected those employees producing engines. The company has lost production worth an estimated £20m at the rate of 1,200 vehicles a day, mainly Metros, since the dispute began on the night shift on Monday.

Under Manchester's proposals the 25 comprehensive county schools in the city, all of which take pupils up to age 18, would have been reduced next September to 19 schools for pupils aged 11-16 and three sixth form colleges would have been created. All the city's Roman Catholic schools have been organised on an 11-16 and sixth form college basis since 1977.

The number of 15-year-olds in the city is due to fall by nearly a half between 1978 and 1992, the biggest drop for any local authority. Many of the sixth forms are already far too small, more than half the sixth form teaching groups already have five pupils or fewer.

The present Government has so far approved proposals to set up sixth form colleges in four local authorities and, before Manchester had rejected only one.

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College in Hampshire, yesterday. (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

Police praise bravery of death fire heroines

From a Staff Reporter, Kirkcaldy

A policewoman and a nursing officer risked their lives to get through dense smoke to rouse sleeping students to escape a fire in which one nurse died and five others were seriously injured at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, yesterday.

Women Police Constable Christine Barclay and Miss Maria McGregor, both aged 22, rushed from floor to floor before being forced back by smoke as the fire spread through the nurses' home at the Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy.

Miss Margaret Goodall, aged 21, a student nurse of Letham, Fifeshire, died and five others were injured. One of the injured was a 19-year-old student nurse, Miss Margaret Goodall, who was taken to hospital.

Of 57 nurses in the home, 12 more were slightly injured and the others were led to safety.

Mr Robert Morrison, Chief Constable of Fifeshire, praised the "moral courage and physical bravery" of the two policewomen. WPC Barclay was on patrol in a car when she was radioed about the fire. She said: "The second floor of the building was well alight and the fire brigade had not arrived. There were girls screaming at the windows and I rushed up with the nursing officer and together we went into the building."

"We were shouting and hanging on doors that were locked, to get the girls out. I did not have time to be scared for myself. It was just something which had to be done. I could not have stood by and done nothing."

Miss McGregor left the scene of the fire to start her annual leave, telling nursing authorities she wanted no publicity.

Three of the seriously injured were taken by helicopter to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, accompanied by an emergency medical team. Two other girls were taken to the same hospital in ambulances under police escort.

Police in Fifeshire said yesterday that there was no evidence to suggest that the fire was started deliberately or that people were impeded from leaving the building by anything other than smoke or fire. A report is to be sent to the Procurator Fiscal in Kirkcaldy.

Karina Duncan, aged 19, a student nurse, said she woke up choking with the smoke. "I heard the fire alarm but I was drowned by the screams. When I opened my door the corridor was a mass of flames. I shut it quickly and ran to the window screaming."

Outside, she saw flames leaping from the window and other girls hanging out of other windows. She threw out a mattress and was preparing to jump as flames spread through the door into the room when firemen reached her with a ladder.

There were 57 nurses in the home. Police said that the action of hospital staff, who were first on the scene and raised the alarm before being besieged by thick smoke, made the fire less severe than it might have been.

Two helicopters from RAF Leuchars carried out sweeps above the building and lowered a winch man to the roof to search for any students who had taken refuge there.

Ironically, the fire at Kirkcaldy happened within hours of an order having been laid before Parliament requiring local authorities in England and Wales to ensure that adequate means of escape from fire are provided in certain hospitals and other houses in multiple occupation (Tony Sanjivani writes).

That category includes nurses' residences, old people's homes and hostels in similar use, provided they exceed a certain size.

The loophole, which that legislation was designed to tighten, still exists in Scottish law, where the authorities are empowered, but not obliged, to require adequate fire escapes. The Scottish Office said yesterday that a review is in progress of the laws concerning multiple occupation.

The Housing (Means of Escape from Fire in Houses in Multiple Occupation) Order, 1981, applies only to houses in multiple occupation of three storeys or more, excluding basements, with a gross floor area of more than 500 square metres.

At least 35 people have died in hostel fires during the past four years, including 10 women victims of a fire at the Mission House in London last year.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

Judges say JPs must review banning order

By Lucy Hodges

Two high court judges yesterday quashed the order banning reporting of a gun-running case in Hammersmith Magistrates' Court, but said the magistrates must decide whether it is necessary to postpone publication of all or part of the criminal proceedings.

Some of the organizations involved protested that no banning order was needed at all. Miss Harriet Harman, of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said it would consider whether to appeal against the decision—the first to interpret the new Contempt of Court Act.

In discussions with the National Union of Journalists, the West Sussex County Times and one of its journalists, Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Mr. Justice Forbes said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination."

Signs of a high poll in Crosby

From John Chartres, Liverpool

At the end of the first week's campaigning in Crosby, all three main candidates were in agreement yesterday on one point, the intensity of public interest.

The turnout in May, 1979, was recorded as 75.2 per cent of the electorate at Crosby. There are now many pointers in the turnout percentage being the highest on record on polling day, November 26.

Mr Shirley Williams, the Social Democratic Party's Liberal Alliance candidate, described the attendance of nearly 1,900 (about 500 were turned away) at her first public meeting on Thursday night as "very remarkable", even allowing for the fact that the meetings do attract large audiences.

A telling point which both she and Mr Mike Thomas (SDP transferred from Labour, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East) made was the level of serious interest being shown on doorsteps during the canvass operations.

Mr Thomas called it a "political celebration", one of many phrases being coined during the campaign. He added: "We are being invited to call on half the houses in the area and we want to talk to us for at least a quarter of an hour. I have never known anything like this before."

Another important point of agreement between the three main party candidates was the state of the economy, more particularly the state of the Merseyside economy, is going to be the key issue, with such matters as education, local government rating procedures and the abortion law coming close seconds.

On the Merseyside economy and now proven overkill of Liverpool City's appalling unemployment rates from the adjoining Crosby constituency, Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate said yesterday: "I accept that the Government has a special responsibility for Merseyside."

(Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister with special responsibility for Merseyside, was in Liverpool yesterday.)

Mr William drew attention to some new figures produced by the Institute of Fiscal Studies, showing that it now cost the nation £4,500 a year to support one unemployed person.

That compared with last year's figure of £3,500, proving that the alliance estimate of between £2,000m and £3,000m needed for essential reflation could probably be reduced to between £1,000m and £2,000m with the national books still balanced.

Mr John Butcher, now firmly labelled as the "Frank and candid left-wing Labour candidate, also chose unemployment in his message for the day, saying: "Merseyside has been hit harder than any other of the country and this in itself is proof that monetarism not only does not work but creates intolerable and unacceptable levels of suffering and deprivation."

A FATEFUL FRIDAY

Mr Robert Remphrey, a bus conductor, who claims to be the most accident-prone man in Britain, spent yesterday, Friday the thirteenth, in bed.

In the past five years Mr Remphrey, aged 53, of Flinton Avenue, Peterborough, has been involved in five car crashes and four bus accidents, has fallen into a river, been nearly killed by a motorcycle and has walked through a plate glass door.

Mr Remphrey, who is chairman of the Common Council of Peterborough, which appoints MPs to standing committees of the House, said yesterday that he could not possibly support the creation of such a "Wilson-style" gung.

It is, however, just as much pressure to stay moderate and fight for the centre ground, one resolution calls on all members to join the Social Democratic Party at once.

Unilateralism was a culet from which there might be no safe retreat, John New, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in a statement issued to coincide with the CND annual conference (Henry Stanhope writes).

Unilateralism was a culet from which there might be no safe retreat, John New, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in a statement issued to coincide with the CND annual conference (Henry Stanhope writes).

Unilateralism was a culet from which there might be no safe retreat, John New, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in a statement issued to coincide with the CND annual conference (Henry Stanhope writes).

Unilateralism was a culet from which there might be no safe retreat, John New, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in a statement issued to coincide with the CND annual conference (Henry Stanhope writes).

Science report

Venusian 'air' may be like acid factory

By the Staff of "Nature"

The two Soviet space probes launched towards Venus recently may encounter the worst conditions of a sulphuric acid factory in the Venusian atmosphere, a University of Arizona scientist has suggested.

Two years ago, when the four United States Pioneer probes sampled the Venusian atmosphere, one of the instruments intended to measure chemical composition was swamped by the vapour emerging from a cloud droplet which had lodged on its inlet tube.

Analysis of the vapour showed that the drop was almost certainly concentrated sulphuric acid, a highly corrosive and important industrial chemical. Optical measurements of the clouds also supported the idea, showing that they were composed mostly of drops of 80-85 per cent sulphuric acid.

But how did the sulphuric acid get there? The atmosphere of Venus is mostly carbon dioxide, but there are traces of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, oxygen and water.

It is these trace gases that create the sulphuric acid, suggests Dr. F. Sill, by a process identical to the "lead chamber process", which historically has been one of the major processes for creating sulphuric acid (important for example in the manufacture of fertilisers).

Not that Venus has a "lead chamber": the lead in the industrial process is simply a corrosion-free lining to the reaction vessel, protecting the vessel from the acid. On Venus, the whole atmosphere is the vessel.

The process, beloved of school chemistry students, involves the choking sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide gases, and some steam and oxygen, and passing them together into a large vessel. Here the nitrogen oxides catalyse (assist without themselves being destroyed) the reaction of the acid.

A number of interesting intermediates are formed: white crystals of nitrosulphuric acid, called lead chamber crystals in the industry, and only decomposition products of that acid.

These compounds, together with their melting points, behaviour under ultraviolet radiation (from the Sun) and so on, have just the right reaction to explain the structure and composition of the clouds of Venus, Dr. Sill claims.

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* (vol. 13, no. 4715, 1981).

Sheriff attacks company over diving bell deaths

From Ronald Faux, Aberdeen

A diving company and its controlling shareholder were strongly criticised in a judgment issued yesterday after a fatal accident inquiry into the deaths of two American divers who became trapped in a crippled bell in the North Sea.

In his judgment Sheriff Douglas Risk accused the company, Infabco, of being more concerned with speed than safety, and Mr Brian Masterson, director and controlling shareholder, of giving evidence "as false as to be laughable if it had not been a fatal accident inquiry."

The accident happened in August, 1979, at the British National Oil Corporation's Thistle A platform, off Shetland. Sheriff Risk said contributing factors to the deaths of the two divers, Mr Richard Walker, aged 32, from California, and Mr Victor Guile, aged 28, of Massachusetts, had been the separation of the diving bell from the hoist; failure of the hot water supply and the rescuers' inability to recover the bell until 17 hours later. The two men might still have been alive if the rescue had not taken so long.

The inquiry into the accident was held earlier this year in Aberdeen and lasted 10 days.

The judgment referred to friction between the rescuers, which was described as an unfortunate distraction in recovering the diving bell. The two men died of hypothermia, trapped inside the

stranded bell, which had become separated from the support ship, Wildrake.

At a trial in Aberdeen last December Infabco was cleared of four charges of breaking diving regulations after the Crown had failed to prove that the company's employees of the two men. Yesterday Sheriff Risk found that Infabco had operational control of the divers at the time and were the contractors.

He stated that he did not suspect any witness at the fatal accident inquiry of deliberately trying to mislead the court, with the one exception of Mr Masterson.

Describing the arrangements involving Infabco, Offshore Coordinators Ltd and various divers, Mr Masterson had given evidence that "so obviously false that if a fatal accident inquiry were not a serious process it would have been laughable," the Sheriff said.

Mr Masterson was criticised for ordering the crane man on the Wildrake to "slew" the crane when the wire became snagged during the first attempt to lift the bell.

Sheriff Risk commented: "It seems to me that in instructing the crane to be slewed and the lift to resume without first investigating the cause of the obstruction, Mr Masterson committed a grave error."

Mr Masterson had said that such a check had been carried out by the Stena Welder, a

ship which supported the rescue, but Sheriff Risk did not believe him. The lift continued and when the sling reached the surface there was no bell at the end of the wire.

Divers from the Stena Welder worked all afternoon but did not find the bell until about 5 pm, by which time, the judgment said the men inside were probably beyond saving.

The judgment pointed out that a guide wire and chunk weight system, which would have provided an alternative means of recovering the bell and an important safety factor, was not used. Sheriff Risk found that the decision to carry on diving without it rested with the contractors and was a serious error.

"It cannot be said with certainty that this contributed to the deaths, but it does suggest that the diving contractors were more concerned with speed than with safety in that they were prepared to run a known risk for which there was a 'known' remedy rather than wait until the remedy (the under-frame) was available."

Infabco said in Aberdeen yesterday that the company regretted the sheriff's opinion that certain of the evidence suggested that the company was more concerned with speed than safety. Infabco had always followed a policy which placed the safety of its divers at paramount importance. That policy remained.



The sign says it all: Craig Clow, of the Peter Stuyvesant Acrobatic Ski Team, practising his act at the International Ski Show, which opens at Earls Court, London, today.

Sponsored coronation foreseen by Benn

By Kenneth Gosling

A vision of a future television service in which even a coronation might have a commercial sponsor was outlined last night by Mr Wedgwood Benn when he returned on the BBC 2 Newsweek programme, to his allegation that capitalism obscures the media, especially television, and that ordinary people rarely get a chance to express themselves.

Taking part in a programme called "Does television tell the truth?" Mr Benn said access might become easier with new technology.

"But then you could have 25 channels all controlled by commercial interests. After all, we accept now that sports are financed by advertising; maybe political discussions will be, and maybe the next coronation will be financed by Benson and Hedges."

"So, as the crown drops on Charles III's head, low-car cigarettes come up behind the screen in Westminster Abbey."

In a particularly bitter criticism of the television coverage of the BL dispute, Mr Benn said any simple statistical presentation would show that far from being greedy, the BL workers were being told on pain of dismissal that their wages were to be cut.

In politics, Mr Benn said, the BBC saw the situation from what it called the centre. "That is, it tries to play the part of God."

Mr Richard Francis, BBC director of news and current affairs, said that it was true that there was a bias in any national institution such as the BBC towards consensus and tolerance.

He had doubts about the possibility of achieving the aim of perfect balance.

New statistics disclosed by last night's programme indicated that over a 20-year period people felt that coverage of news and current affairs was becoming more biased.

Legality doubts threaten GLC's 10,000 jobs plan

By David Walker

The London Labour Party's manifesto promise to create up to 10,000 new jobs each year in the capital by means of a municipal "enterprise board" is in jeopardy.

Detailed plans revealed yesterday show the scheme to be hedged about with restrictions on size and scope, and overshadowed by doubts about its legality.

It is possible the Greater London Council will appoint a £25,000-a-year chief executive for its board and find that instead of £100m a year he has little or nothing to spend.

The industry and employment committee will consider next month the formation of a Greater London enterprise board not knowing whether the council is legally empowered to take on this new economic function.

Conservative members of the GLC are taking counsel's advice, but even if the scheme

is legal the board's financing will be difficult.

By law the GLC has to finance a permanent library Bill for its capital spending, which the Government must approve. Conservatives plan to ask Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to permit only £4m rather than the £44m sought by Labour.

Labour's original plan was for a regional version of the National Enterprise Board, financed by the GLC, buying and developing land for industrial use, subsidizing companies and promoting cooperatives.

The present plan presents the enterprise board as a private company, partly dependent on finance raised in the market.

Mr Michael Mann, QC, told the council it had no "expressed power to form or invest in a company."

QC on how lovers fell out

Pamela Collison was anxious to install herself in her lover's home after the death of his wife, counsel for the prosecution said at Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Miss Collison, aged 34, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Paul Vickers, aged 47, a surgeon and her former lover, of Gosforth, Newcastle, have denied murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers. The court has heard that Mrs Vickers died after being given the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

In his final speech Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the Crown, referred to the "disillusionment and falling out" of the two lovers.

He pointed to the draft letter written by Miss Collison and addressed to Mr Vickers which he said was not sent but found in her home. It referred to her behaving "like a bull in a china shop" and being "too eager to effect sweeping changes."

Mr Ognall told the jury: "Looking at the letter about being 'a bull in a china shop', you may think that once Mrs Vickers had died she (Miss Collison) was desperately anxious to install herself in that home as quickly as possible."

Mr Ognall said the jury could confidently reject the blackmail and clinical trials assertions. "If you do, I invite you to consider what I describe as the inherent commonsense of the situation," he added. "If Mr Vickers was not being blackmailed, we submit, then he is a murderer. If he is, why does he recruit Pamela Collison to the scheme?"

The trial continues on Monday.

Baby 'needed padding'

From Our Correspondent, Norwich

Mrs Christina Caesar, the Cambridge mother accused of killing her 19-month-old son, told a social worker shortly before the infant died from hypothermia that "she" of putting him in a padded suit and crash helmet, she could not stop him bruising himself, it was stated at Norwich Crown Court yesterday.

Richard Davis, a senior social worker, told a jury that he thought Mrs Caesar and her lover, Andrew Clark, were coping well with the boy, Jason, when he visited the family six weeks before the child's death.

Mrs Caesar, aged 25, and

Mr Clark, aged 24, of Darwin Drive, Cambridge, have both pleaded not guilty to manslaughter and wilful neglect.

Mr Clark was said to have told the police: "I loved that boy and treated him like my own son. He was a clumsy child and at times he has been covered with bruises."

The court has been told that the boy was left in a freezing bedroom for 16 hours on Guy Fawkes night last year, the day after a fourth case conference, when social and health workers decided not to remove him from his mother's custody. The hearing continues on Monday.

PARLIAMENT November 13 1981

Putting jobless into business

SMALL FIRMS

The Manpower Services Commission is to pay an enterprise allowance for a year to unemployed people who want to set up a business.

The scheme was launched on an experimental basis in three areas: Coventry, the Midway Towns and North-east Lancashire. Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, announced in the Commons.

Speaking in a debate on Government measures to help small businesses Mr MacGregor said that the scheme was aimed at those who were deterred from setting up in business by the prospect of losing unemployment benefit.

He also said that since 1975 some 70 measures of direct financial benefit to help small businesses had been introduced, designed to change the environment in which the firms operated, to remove barriers to their progress and to give positive incentives. They were not just aimed at start-ups.

His department recognised that many unemployed people might want to set up their own business but found it difficult to do so because of their resources would be taken up by the venture leaving them little to live on in the early stages.

There was also the problem that by starting up a business such people would lose their entitlement to benefits. The difficulties were proving real and psychological problems to those contemplating the step.

There had been lengthy examination into the many practical difficulties that arose and it was unlikely there would be any changes in Social Security regulations.

The Manpower Services Commission had agreed to set up a pilot scheme to give enterprise allowances for up to one year for unemployed people who want to set up in business. This would be operated in conjunction with the small firms service.

There would be a pilot scheme experiment in Coventry, the Midway Towns and an area of North-east Lancashire to evaluate the need for the scheme and to gain experience and guidance so that it could, if necessary, be rolled out more widely.

Details of the scheme would be announced shortly and he expected that it would start in the New Year. There would be a detailed announcement shortly by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Ten new banks and institutions had been introduced into the loan guarantee scheme although they had not yet entered into agreement with the Government. This would widen the mix and increase competition between banks and institutions which could only be to the benefit of applicants.



MacGregor: Experiment in three areas

Mr John MacGregor, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Norwich, South, Lab) said the Government's monetarist fetish was bankrupting small firms daily. It was time to try to set up a small business boom. Giving minor concessions to these businesses in the present climate was like extending to the woodcutter when the house was on fire.

More direct state aid for small businesses was needed. So was more encouragement and direct assistance for the cooperative movement. Though hopeful changes were beginning in the banking system, British banks were still not sufficiently attuned to the needs of smaller new businesses.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C) said more thought should be given, however, to small and medium-sized experienced all the problems of transition. They could not go the market like a public company, for instance.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Birmingham, East, Lib) said that whatever technical schemes might be introduced in the department, unless there was a change of Treasury policy, they would not see the loan guarantee scheme pick up and play a useful part in promoting small business.

There was a case for further reducing corporation tax on the first £25,000 of profits, but certainly for raising the VAT threshold, and reducing national insurance surcharges, particularly for small businesses.

Mr John Bowne (Winchester, C) said that much more emphasis should be put on training young people in all schools in elementary accounting which was the essence of business.

Mr George Mackenzie (Rutherford, Lab) said he had been troubled by the number of advertisements in the newspapers in recent times trying to encourage people to start up small businesses. Some firms now employed people on a self-employed basis as agents. It was a way of coming a great deal of redundancy money out of poor individuals.

Mr MacGregor said there were difficulties in this area. That was why he was proceeding with pilot schemes on a limited scale so that monitoring could be properly carried out.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West, Surrey, C) said that if firms were to grow they must leave more money to those firms by reducing the corporate tax rate. The Government should consider strengthening and enhancing the department's small business division.

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) said many small firms were still having difficulty in raising finance because of unwillingness on the part of local bank branch managers to cooperate.

Mr MacGregor said the statistics of small businesses were faulty. It was clear that company registrations were unsatisfactory. It had been decided, from work done in his department, that the VAT returns offered the only practical, and hopefully in due course, reliable, alternative.

According to their information in 1980 births and deaths of businesses were broadly in balance.

Bells of St Mary's ring on

From Our Correspondent, Oxford

Mr Colin Thomson, landlord of the Red Lion public house in Twyford, Buckinghamshire, yesterday failed to obtain an injunction silencing the clock of St Mary's Church in the village between 11 pm and 8 am. The clock bell strikes every quarter of an hour.

Mr Thomson's claim for damages up to £1000 against the parish council, the rector and the church wardens was also dismissed. Costs of £100 were awarded against him.

The case was heard in a special county court sitting in the village hall. Judge Fearn said he had been to the

church to listen to the bell. "I found the bells were both mellow and attractive," he said.

He said Mr Thomson had suffered for a long time from nervous disorders that caused him insomnia, regardless of the bells.

The Rev Andrew De Pury, Rector of Swan, within whose parish St Mary's falls, said: "The case has brought many costs to the village, financial costs and the costs in terms of damage to relationships within the community. The future must lie in trying to heal the divisions this case has caused."

Council answers coroner

By Tony Samstag

Criticisms by Dr Harold Price, the coroner who conducted the inquest last month into the death of Mr Winston Rose, of the role of social workers in that case have been answered by the social services committee of the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Mr Rose, who was mentally ill, died on his way to hospital on July 13 after a struggle involving 12 policemen in his garden at Elm Road, Leytonstone. He was aged 27.

The coroner's jury returned a majority verdict of unlawful killing and Dr Price, in his summing up, recom-

mended that the "woefully inadequate" training of the social workers involved should be improved.

In a report to the social services committee, presented on Thursday night, Mr Harold Hurley, director of social services, was in turn critical of those recommendations.

The committee accepted his report unanimously.

Mr Hurley described the coroner's comments on training as "rather surprising". Almost all social workers held a recognized social work qualification, which was often acquired after five years of courses.

AND ONLY SEVEN DAYS NOTICE.

Here's an investment unmatched by any other building society. The Bristol & West "BRISTOL BOND".

EXTRA INTEREST. A full 2% more than recommended share rate. That's 11.75% (Equivalent to 16.79% gross if you pay tax at the basic rate).

SMALL PRINT. None. No penalties, no gimmicks.

GUARANTEE. 2% extra guaranteed until 31st October 1984.

WITHDRAWALS. Only 7 days' notice - with no loss of interest.

HOW MUCH MAY YOU INVEST? Personal investors only. Any sum from £250 to £20,000. (Husband and wife jointly, £40,000).

INTEREST PAYMENTS. Choose from these three ways:

1. Paid to you personally.
2. Paid direct to your bank account.
3. Added to your investment - thus earning interest itself.

WHEN? Interest paid twice a year, May 1st and November 1st.

ABOUT THE BRISTOL & WEST. Assets nearly £1000 million. Half a million investors. More than 150 branches. Established over 130 years.

CLOSING DATE. This offer of Bristol Bonds is for a limited period and must end on **December 31st 1981**, or earlier if the issue is fully taken up.

INVEST NOW. Fill in the coupon. Or call in at your local Bristol & West branch.

Address your envelope (no stamp required) to:
Bristol & West Building Society, (Dept. T/14), FREEPOST, Bristol BS99 7BR.

I wish to open a Bristol Bond account immediately..... ☐ TICK

I enclose a cheque, No. for £..... (min. investment £250)..... ☐ TICK

Please send me more details of The Bristol Bond by return..... ☐ TICK

Full Name BLOCK CAPITALS.....

Address.....

Signature..... Date.....

Bristol & West BUILDING SOCIETY

A Member of The Building Societies Association. Shares and deposits in this Society are Trustee Investments.

Exxon finds favour in US by pulling out of Libya

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 13

The decision by Exxon Corporation to withdraw from all its oil and gas operations in Libya clearly has the unspoken approval of the Reagan Administration, whether or not it was officially inspired.

The Administration has named President Gaddafi of Libya as one of the principal sources of terrorism and subversion in the Middle East, Africa and elsewhere. Yesterday Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, went so far as to suggest that Libya may have been responsible for the assassination attempt against a high-ranking American diplomat in Paris.

The United States and Libya have been at loggerheads since the American embassy in Tripoli was sacked by demonstrators two years ago. Earlier this year the United States closed the Libyan Embassy in Washington and ordered all Libyan diplomats to leave. American jets shot down two Libyan fighter aircraft in an incident off the Gulf of Sirte in August.

The administration has been concerned that despite all these expressions of official displeasure, United States oil companies have continued to provide Libya with the bulk of its revenues. There are 34 American oil companies operating in Libya, which exports 275,000 barrels of crude a day to the United States. Exxon is America's biggest oil company.

According to oil industry sources the Administration has not put direct pressure on United States companies to withdraw, but resolutions have been introduced in the Senate calling for a boycott of Libyan crude.

Senator Gary Hart, who has led attempts to boycott Libyan oil imports, today praised Exxon's action saying that it was exactly how America should deal with the terrorist state of Colonel Gaddafi.

Exxon has so far remained silent about why it is pulling out. A brief statement released by the corporation last night simply stated that it was the desire of the company and the Libyan Government that the withdrawal be accomplished in an amicable and orderly manner.

There are economic as well as political reasons for Exxon's decision. Because of the high prices Libya charges for its crude the country's output has dropped during the past six months from two million barrels a day to less than 700,000 barrels a day.

Exxon's imports into the United States from Libya last month amounted to a mere 1,800 barrels a day.

Exxon's operations include a 49 per cent stake in an oil field which produces 135,000 barrels a day and a similar interest in a liquefied natural gas complex. It also buys a small amount of crude directly from the Libyan Government.

Links continue: Mobil is expected to follow Exxon but many smaller oil companies operating in or buying oil from Libya have no plans to sever connections (Michael Prest writes).

These companies are trying to persuade the Libyans to lower their prices. They say these have been too high for most of the year, ranging up to \$41 (\$22) a barrel. Libya's price was lowered to \$37.90 at the recent Opec meeting.

Oil company sources emphasized that it was differences over crude prices rather than pressure from the States Department which prompted reconsideration of the position in Libya. Exxon and Mobil have lifted no oil from Libya since July.

East-West clash at Madrid conference

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 13

It would be impossible to settle details of a future East-West disarmament conference at the Madrid European security review conference, Mr Leonid Ilyichev, the Soviet delegate, said here today.

His remarks, referring to the precise geographical zone to which measures of prior notification of military manoeuvres must apply, signalled an East-West clash at the already stalled one-year-old Madrid conference.

The West has made it clear it cannot agree to Soviet proposals for a permanent conference without the zone being defined before hand. After President Brezhnev agreed last February to extending the existing so-called conference building measures to the Urals a battle has been going on in Madrid over the zone.

Mr Ilyichev argued today it would be time enough at the disarmament conference itself for experts to define the zone of application covering the island territories and corresponding sea and ocean areas adjoining Europe and the air space above them.

But Mr Max Kampelman, the United States delegate, told reporters afterwards that there must be such a definition before the West could agree to a serious disarmament conference and not a propaganda exercise.

Of the confidence building measures he observed: "We do not want to go outside of Europe. Even to have satisfactory and verifiable measures in Europe will require months, even years, of conference work."

The Russians have consistently played hide and seek with Western delegations when asked to define what zone they are seeking. But, according to experts, what the Russians are probably striving for is to include the Azores, which belong to Portugal, in an expanded zone of application.

These represent an important refuelling base for the Americans for something like the rapid deployment force, but to include them would go outside the European theatre of operations covered by the original confidence building measures under the 1975 Helsinki Act.

Ceasefire in danger after killing

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 13

The future of the 15-week-old ceasefire across Israel's northern border was put in doubt today after the killing of three members of the Israeli-backed Christian militia forces in southern Lebanon by a land mine which the Israelis claim was planted by Palestinian terrorists.

Israel's state controlled radio tonight reported the militia commander, Major Saad Haddad, as declaring that as a result of the ambush he no longer regarded the ceasefire, first implemented on July 24, as being in effect. He was speaking after the funeral of one of the militiamen.

According to the radio report, the mine was planted by a Palestinian squad which crossed the Litani river close to an observer post manned by Dutch troops serving with Unifil, the United Nations interim force in Lebanon.

Today's attack was the first time the deaths have resulted from a breach of the ceasefire, negotiated by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East. It came only four days after Mr Ariel Sharon, the new Israeli Defence Minister, said he might be ready to abandon diplomacy and take military action to stop alleged "massive" Palestinian breaches of the truce.

Addressing foreign correspondents in Tel Aviv, Mr Sharon claimed on Monday that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) had breached the ceasefire 21 times with attacks into the border enclave controlled by Major Haddad which had injured four civilians.

He also alleged that the PLO had transferred large quantities of heavy weaponry into the area since July 24 in direct contravention of the ceasefire agreement which had specifically referred to the territory controlled by Major Haddad.

"Israel will not be able to wait for an unlimited period", the minister said in reference to the alleged ceasefire violations. "If all these (political) efforts do not succeed, and if we do not see them doing so right now, Israel will have to decide to act."

A week ago Major Haddad announced his surprise resignation, a decision which was reported last night on a radio broadcast over the Voice of Hope Gospel Radio station in southern Lebanon. There have been repeated reports that one reason for his action was frustration at his inability to react militarily to Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire.

Spain's split ruling party puts off unity moves

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Nov 13

The Centre Democratic Union (UCD), Spain's splintered ruling party, put off an attempt to settle the party's growing internal dispute for eight weeks after the resignation here today of Señor Agustín Rodríguez Sahagún, the party president.

At a brief meeting of the party's executive committee in Madrid tonight, it was decided to accept Señor Rodríguez Sahagún's resignation, and, in accordance with the party statutes, to designate Señor Rafael Calvo Ortega, the secretary-general, as acting president for the interim period.

The executive committee, which reviewed a document on party unity presented by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, approved a motion calling on the party's political council—the top decision-making body—to convene on November 21 and to accept the committee's recommendation for the naming of the Prime Minister as new party president.

Once he is formally named, the new president will have the authority to propose the name of a new secretary-general. Señor Calvo Ortega's intention of resigning was announced at today's meeting.

Until the new leadership of the UCD is installed, no changes can be expected in the direction of the party's parliamentary group in which sharp divisions between the right and left wings have led to a succession of resignations in recent days.

The postponement of a resolution of the schism in the party, which had been expected this weekend, also delays an expected Cabinet reshuffle.

IN BRIEF

Hospital check on Mrs Kirkpatrick

New York—Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the United States representative to the United Nations, was reported in stable condition in hospital here after she complained of chest pains during a flight from Washington.

She did not suffer a heart attack, according to a spokesman for the United Nations who said that Mrs Kirkpatrick, who is 54, suffered mild discomfort on the aircraft and it was, to be sure, aides insisted she go to the hospital for a check.

Power station blasted

Johannesburg—Five Russian-made limpet mines were used by black insurgents to blow up an electricity sub-station at the Orkney industrial estate near Pretoria. Lights and power came on a few hours later and officials said nobody had been hurt.

UN censures Israel

New York—With only Israel and the United States voting against, the United Nations General Assembly condemned Israel for its air attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad on June 7. It called on all states to stop providing Israel with arms.

Nigerian in command

Lagos—A proposed African peace-keeping force for Chad will have a Nigerian commander, officials said, as a seven-nation ministerial conference here discussed how to set up the force.

The train arriving

Helsinki—John Massis, a Belgian, has set a new world record here by towing a 136-ton train for 1.26 metres with his teeth.

Grandson of Getty sues father

From Iver Davis, Los Angeles, Nov 11

The 25-year-old penniless, blind and crippled grandson of the late oil millionaire J. Paul Getty is suing his father, who lives in Britain, for \$25,000 (£13,000) a month to help pay his medical bills.

The grandson, Mr J. Paul Getty III, son of Mr J. Paul Getty Jr, who has lived in Britain since 1958, filed his suit in Los Angeles Superior Court. In 1973 the grandson was kidnapped in Italy and was freed after his grandfather paid nearly \$3m in ransom after the abductors posted his severed ear to his mother.

The suit was filed by the grandson's mother, Mrs Mary Getty. Because of a stroke the Millionaire's grandson is "an incapacitated adult child who is blind, paralyzed and unable to speak articulately," according to the suit. "He is completely incapacitated."

Documents in the case estimate his father's personal income at more than \$20m a year but claimed he had "failed and refused" to pay for his son's care. They said he had not visited his son or communicated with him in any way since the young man had a stroke in April following an evening of alcohol and drug use.

Mr Getty is fighting the subpoena to appear in court.

According to the suit, the grandson is without employment, income or assets to support himself and is wholly dependent on his family for support. His mother, who was Mr Getty's first wife, and was said to have only limited personal resources, "is financially unable to pay the costs of support and had to incur substantial indebtedness to meet such costs."

Korchnoi loses his way and shows his years

By Harry Golembek

The adjourned fifteenth game in the world chess championship match between Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov was agreed a draw yesterday without further play. It is said that Korchnoi proposed the draw and that Karpov had a slight advantage.

This latter statement I can hardly credit since the position looks dead drawn to me and indeed, had not the two contestants been deadly enemies, this game would have been agreed a draw at the end of the first session's play Thursday.

The game itself was, on the whole, a slight affair in which the world champion appeared to overlook an elementary combination on Korchnoi's part that gained the challenger quite a lot of pressure. However, Korchnoi himself seemed to lose his way in the late middle game round about move 24 when he wrongly permitted the exchange of Rooks.

So, Karpov still leads with five wins to Korchnoi's two. He needs only one more win to regain his world title and valiant spirit though the challenger is, it seems most unlikely that Korchnoi can make a comeback on losing his match against Paul Morphy in the middle of the last century, was heard to remark, "You cannot keep your



Wearing desert goggles and mouth scarf to protect him from the sand, Sergeant Bobby Martin from Georgia takes part in the American "Bright Star" manoeuvres near Cairo.

Space shuttle defects Instability in fuel cell derives from Apollo

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

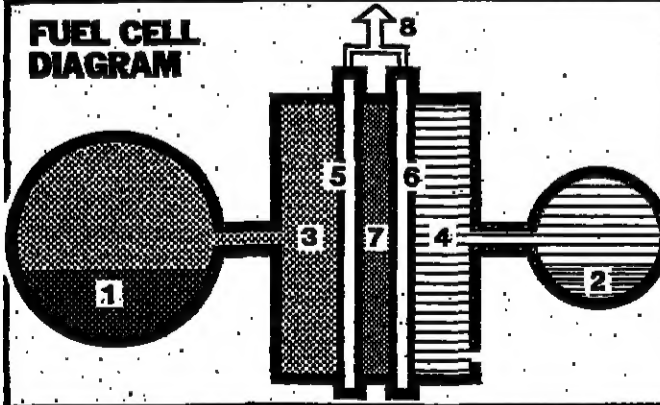
Instability in the fuel cell power systems caused trouble for American manned space flights on several occasions in the Gemini and Apollo programmes, that laid the foundation for the new shuttle space-shuttle.

Like any other electrochemical battery, a fuel cell consists of two separate electrodes and an electrolyte. It differs from, say, the conventional lead-acid battery because the electrodes are active reagents of hydrogen and oxygen that are stored separately, and they are fed into the electrode space (labelled 5 and 6 in the diagram) on demand.

The picture shows the liquid hydrogen tank (1) and the liquid oxygen tank (2). These substances are transformed into their gaseous state in chambers 3 and 4.

The space between the electrodes contains an electrolyte mixture of potassium hydroxide and water. When in operation, the hydrogen reacts on the surface of its electrode to form hydrogen ions that are transmitted through the electrolyte to the other electrode. A reaction occurs with the oxygen generating water, and this electrochemical process creates a voltage (7) between the electrodes to yield an electric current (8) on demand.

Other conventional batteries are carried on the space shuttle. But fuel cells were adopted by the United States for long journeys by astronauts because at the planning stage 20 years ago they appeared a better technical proposition than photovoltaic cells for the direct conversion of the Sun's rays to electricity.



We're currently working on 389 cancer projects. Help.

We mean it. Our work needs help—it must be helped if it is to continue. That is because our work is, exclusively, cancer research.

No search is more vital, few are as complex, and with each of our many projects our scientists are bringing more and more of the needed knowledge into focus. Yet for this we receive no official grant, no government backing, we pay our own way entirely.

So we have to find the money ourselves. Money for the fundamental research into the causes and prevention of cancer that the medical profession must have before it can begin to talk of bringing cancer under check.

Our history is simple. We were established by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London, so that we could add to the world's scientific knowledge of cancer.

This we have done since the turn of the century—this we do today on a vastly greater scale, and with even-growing expectation of contributing to success.

How Polish miners responded to poison gas attack

From Richard Davy, Sosnowiec, Nov 13

At 11 am on October 27 a black Volga car, of the type normally used only by officials, drew up to the main gate of the coalmine in this southern Polish town. A crowd of miners and their families were queuing at two kiosks inside the gate. Out of the window of the car flew some glass phials measuring about 14 centimetres by 3.5 centimetres.

At least one of them, perhaps more, shattered and released gas. Two more were recovered by the guard on the gate as the car sped away. By the afternoon, 111 people had been taken to hospital, of whom 92 were kept in to be treated for headaches, vomiting, sore throats and fainting fits.

Meanwhile the incoming shift which was due to start at 1.30 pm had met the outgoing shift, and by 2.30 pm the mine was on strike.

Today, the strike ended provisionally after talks with General Czeslaw Piorowski, the minister responsible for the miners, who came down to Silesia from Warsaw in response to an appeal from the miners. Last night, one of their main demands had been met by a national television broadcast of a two-hour programme in which they aired their grievances before cameras run only by members of Solidarity.

Yesterday, I talked to the miners in the crowded offices of the strike committee inside the administrative building. The Pope was portrayed prominently on the wall. Soup was being ladled out as miners hurried to and fro arranging the taping of the television show, still uncertain whether it would go out to the whole nation since the authorities had been trying to insist on local showing only.

because of an incident in which they had locked up the director and removed the red star from in front of the Polish eagle on the outside of the building. Also, the next day, there was due to be a national warning strike.

"Probably, they wanted to provoke us, and get us out on to the streets so they could shoot us," the miners told me.

What actually happened, as far as it is possible to discover, is that a junior official arrived at about 1.30 on the 27th in response to a telephone call, and then tried to report to the local police and prosecutor. He could not reach the right people, so he left messages which were then allegedly ignored. Uniformed police were not on the scene until the late afternoon.

Plain-clothes men remove phials

Before that, however, four men in plain clothes had removed the intact phials from the guard. This created immediate mistrust because the miners suspected a cover-up.

The miners told me of the troubles they had getting enough to eat. One vigorous young man said he used to have a square meal after work, but now all he wanted was to sleep because he was so tired. The ration of meat is five kilos a month—"enough for a child, perhaps," said one contemptuously.

Although Saturday work is now voluntary, about half the miners report for work at two and a half times normal rates of pay, so as to earn enough to buy on the free market where prices are often more than triple the official level.

The miners also help themselves by harvesting coal for potatoes with the farmers. Nevertheless, they said, their children often cry for lack of fruit and milk, and do not understand why sweets are rationed.

I asked them what Solidarity had achieved for them in the past year. They could not name any concrete improvements but insisted that they were very happy to "have someone who supports the interests of the workers and tells the truth about the situation." They were very strong supporters of Mr Lech Walesa in spite of the criticisms of him by some of his colleagues in Solidarity.

They did not have a lot of confidence in the Government's new idea of a body representing national consensus, but they thought it was probably the only hope. "The only other thing we can do," they joked wearily, "is to declare war on America. Then, we'll lose, and they'll help us."

Romania and Baltic states hit by labour troubles

By Roger Boyes

Romania has been hit by a spate of labour troubles and a dissident group in the Soviet Baltic republics has called for a token work stoppage, according to reports reaching the West via exile sources.

These fresh symptoms of unrest in Eastern Europe have not been officially confirmed but a wide range of exile organizations have vouched for the validity of the reports. Romanian sources in Munich said yesterday that the main cause of the incidents in Romania was discontent over recent measures to prevent food stockpiling and dissatisfaction about local bureaucracy.

According to these reports, a police station in the mining town of Motru was set on fire and strikes had been called in the Danube port of Giurgiu, where the mayor was recently killed under mysterious circumstances. There have also been incidents in the Jiu valley mining region, where strikes occurred in August, 1977.

In Estonia, according to the Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter*, a group of dissident nationalists—has called for a brief work stoppage on December 1. Visitors from Tallin, the Estonian capital, report that leaflets have been circulated and that similar stoppages were planned in Lithuania and Latvia as well.

It is not clear who is behind the strike call, but nationalist opposition groups, while confirming the call, did not claim to have organized it. The suggestion seems to have come from normally apolitical working people. It is also unclear how the leaflets were printed and distributed.

Mr Sergei Soldatov, an exile from Estonia, showed a copy of one of the leaflets on Swedish television last night. It was printed by the "National Democratic Front of the Soviet Union," and demanded more democracy, better food supplies and an end to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Although there have been sporadic outbreaks of trouble in Estonia, there has been little suggestion of an opposition grouping with the strength for example of the Polish free trade union Solidarity. Thus the strike call for December is not expected to be followed by the majority of Estonians.

The full understanding of cancer offers hope for everyone living. I am therefore donating my donation of £_____ to help continue the work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Name _____

Address _____

Change payable to Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Credit Card Transfer (Amex, Visa, Mastercard) _____

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 100, Broad Street, London W1A 1JF.

Life isn't cheap.

The Labour scandal that slipped through the net

At an ill-attended meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party a couple of weeks ago a new set of standing orders was slipped through containing an outrageous provision which must be reversed. It was that the PLP should accept as its leader and deputy leader the people voted into those positions for the party as a whole by the electoral college as constituted by Conference. There are serious reasons, affecting the whole of society, why this is unacceptable.

But, first, an internal Labour Party point. The powers of Conference are not unlimited. It cannot decide who is to lead even its own constituent bodies — it cannot decide who is to be leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, or who is to be chairman of a Constituency Labour Party. It is a fundamental principle of an organization like the Labour movement that the various bodies that go to make it up should run their own internal affairs and elect their own officers. There are stronger, not weaker, reasons that this should apply to the PLP than to any other section: MPs are the only office-holders in the movement who have been elected to their positions by a franchise of the entire adult population of the areas they represent.

Second, if Labour wins another general election the leader of the PLP will automatically become Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is this that makes the new standing order of concern to everyone. I do not think the nation will for very long put up with its Prime Minister being chosen by the farcical and patently dishonest procedures which it saw at work on its television screens last September. People are still talking about how the executive members of the party were chosen by the IGWU, asked its members which of the three candidates they preferred and then cast its 1½ million votes for the other two. This and all those other shenanigans are not forgotten. People are also reading daily in their newspapers about



Bryan Magee explains why a new standing order passed recently by the Parliamentary Labour Party is unconstitutional and should be reversed

how the supporters of the losing candidate on that occasion are at this very moment trying to force those who voted for the winner out of public life. Is all this going to accompany and follow the future choice of a Prime Minister?

These goings-on were and are scandalous, a disgrace to the movement, and would instantly become a national disgrace if adopted as the way the nation's leader was chosen.

However, powerful as these objections are, what makes the new standing order literally unacceptable is that it is incompatible with the country's constitution. This provides that after a general election the monarch should send for whichever MP commands the widest support in the House of Commons, and invite him or her to form a Government. It could happen, of course, that after a Labour victory the MP with the most support in the House would be the one already chosen by Conference as the leader of the party in

the country, but there is no way of guaranteeing that in advance. It is at least as easy to imagine Conference electing a leader whom the majority of his parliamentary colleagues could not in honest conscience follow.

Tony Benn is a self-evident example. The only people who can say who has the MP's confidence are the MPs themselves. Others can say whom they would like the MP to support, but only the MP's themselves can say whom they do support. And it is the person with their actual support that the monarch is required to call on to form a Government.

The members of the PLP themselves cannot change this — cannot change the constitution of the country any more than the Labour Party Conference can. So the new standing order is invalid. It may have gone through on a vote, but the PLP has neither the right nor the power to hand over to some other body outside Parliament the choosing of the person whom the monarch has to call on to form a government. If it could, it would be undermining the whole basis of our parliamentary system. If the offending standing order is not withdrawn or amended, as it certainly should be, it will have to be ignored after the next Labour victory as being unconstitutional.

Activists who see the truth of this quite clearly when it applies to another party can be curiously blind to it when it applies to their own. Every Labour enthusiast sees that the Conservative Party Conference cannot, by passing any number of resolutions it likes, change the constitution of Great Britain, or take away the rights of MPs. Anything that looked like an attempt on its part to do so would meet with the derision of Labour supporters. Yet they may ferociously assert the right of their Party Conference to do such things — and in all sincerity assert it in the name of democracy!

The author is Labour MP for Leyton.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1981

Those brainy Butler girls

Tomorrow afternoon at a private party in a house in North Oxford Dr David Butler will forsake his public role as psephologist and display more domestic talents as a declaimer of parlor poetry. To the accompaniment of his son's guitar he will recite *The Owl and the Pussycat* as a one hundredth birthday present for his aunt Ruth.

Ruth Butler is the senior member of one of the most remarkable families in the land, which in the past three generations has produced 12 Fellows of Oxbridge colleges. The Butlers are one of the foremost dynasties making up what Lord Annan once called the British intellectual aristocracy.

Ruth's own immediate relations include a bevy of eminent Victorians. One of her great aunts was Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, and Josephine Butler, the women's rights campaigner, was an aunt. Her cousins included Francis Edgeworth, the economist and inventor of the indifference curve, A. S. Butler, professor of natural philosophy at St Andrew's, J. R. M. Butler, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and Francis Galton, the anthropologist, whose first book had the appropriate title, *Hereditary Genius*.

Next week in The Times Caroline Moorehead asks a group of centenarians how they have reached their grand old age.



The Butler daughters (top) — Violet, Ruth and Olive in 1895. Lewis Carroll took them all out. Ruth (above) at a garden party at St Anne's College 84 years later.

The Butlers are distinguished for their longevity as much as their formidable intellectual capabilities. Ruth's grandfather, the Rev George Butler, who was headmaster of Harrow and dean of Peterborough, was born in 1774 and died in 1853. Her father, Arthur, who was the first headmaster of Harrow and a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, for 53 years, was born the year before the Great Reform Act.

Ruth was one of four children, three of whom went on to have distinguished academic careers. Her brother, Harold, became professor of Latin at University College London, and her younger sister, Violet, was like Ruth, a Fellow of St Anne's College, Oxford. The eldest sister, Olive, became warden of the Lady Margaret Hall Settlement in Lambeth.

The three sisters, who never married, spent much of their lives together in the large house in Northampton Square, where they had been brought up. Visitors remember it as one of the last surviving examples of a typical Victorian academic home, with piles of books everywhere and an imposing bust of Mr Gladstone in the hall. Ruth and Violet still live together in an old people's home less than a mile away from the house.

The three girls were all taken out by Lewis Carroll who had been at Rugby with their father. Olive was his particular favourite but the Butler parents were opposed to one of the girls being singled out for special treatment and his visits ended abruptly after they had made a full warning. Is Ruth one is asked time and time again by nervous Republicans, going the same way as Thatcher?

The similarities in the difficulties they are encountering, as well as in the strategies they are pursuing, are indeed remarkable. Mr Reagan has failed to heed the principal warning offered by Mrs Thatcher's experience not to assume that spending cuts will be made before the recession has been achieved.

In the fourth budget within a few weeks of the 1979 election the present British Government rushed ahead with record income tax reduction without correspondingly spending cuts.

Much the same course has been pursued in the United States this year. Despite her initial failure to secure the spending reductions she wanted, Mrs Thatcher has kept up the pressure, in the apparent belief that the cuts she was seeking were just around the corner.

The effect has been to perpetuate conflict within her cabinet rather than to achieve financial rectitude. The signs are that despite all the warnings signals the Reagan Administration is going down the same road. Cuts of the magnitude required for his strategy are not being made. They cannot be made on the basis of present policies.

Mrs Thatcher's response to this dilemma has been to raise taxes to compensate for the failure to cut spending as much as she would have wished. Mr Stockman has opted to do the same. But the President is known to believe that this has been Mrs Thatcher's principle political error. He is determined not to repeat it.

The outcome may be that he will stumble upon an economic policy more suited to

defence expenditure or the partial de-indexing of social security payments. There has been a dramatic change in the way that Mrs Thatcher is regarded in the United States. She used to be a fairly quiet American Republican. With elegant intensity she had blazed a trail that they were determined to follow. Yet she appears not as a full warning. Is Reagan one is asked time and time again by nervous Republicans, going the same way as Thatcher?

The trouble with such an analysis is that it ignores the policy with which Mr Reagan seems likely to be landed in terms that are very contrary to the Reagan strategy. If he wishes to pursue his strategy then he must change some of his policies. If he is going to stick with all his policies, then he will have a job to persuade the country that his strategy remains unchanged.

It may not be a task that is beyond the powers of such an accomplished communicator as Mr Stockman. The country has been made more aware of the inconsistencies and the disagreements within the Administration. There was derisive laughter on Tuesday when the President claimed that "We are a very happy group". The claim was inaccurate then and would be preposterous now.

It is not that the publication of the *Atlantic Monthly* article has disclosed disagreements that were not known already in Washington. It was common knowledge that Mr Stockman has been more concerned than Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the budget deficit. He wanted to raise taxes; Mr Regan did not.

But these differences have not been brought to the attention of the much wider public. What might have been regarded as legitimate argument within an administration now appears as evidence of disarray. Coming on top of the Haig affair last week, the President now faces a major challenge if he is to preserve the appearance not so much of a happy group but of a coherent team who have some idea where they are going.

to bring together those female students at the university who preferred living in private homes to communal life in college or hall. A few months after graduating with a First in history, she was back at the Society of Home Students as unpaid secretary to the Principal. So began a 35-year connexion with the institution which was to become St Anne's College.

Both Ruth and Violet Butler taught their students from home, since St Anne's did not have rooms until 1952. Ruth is remembered by her pupils as a medieval historian in the grand tradition of Stubbs and Vinogradoff. In 1938 she became senior tutor and dean of degrees. She herself claims to have been the last Oxford dean to use the old Anglican Latin pronunciation when presenting candidates for degrees.

Although she was devoted to the Society of Home Students and opposed to becoming a college, Ruth Butler's interests have not been confined to academic matters. For 50 years she was a scoutmistress in the Cotswold village of Birdlip, which she reached from Oxford on a motorcycle. She still enjoys excursions in her electric wheelchair.

She also shares the strong Christian social conscience which so many of the Butlers have exhibited. Recently she gave some money to the University Church of St Mary's, where she had been baptised by Cosmo Gordon Lang, for work with students. When she was told that it was being used to set up a coffee club, she considered for a while and then said: "You know, I think somebody ought to write a thesis on the spiritual influence of Nescafé." It is a nice illustration of the combination of intellectual and human considerations which have influenced her long life.

Ian Bradley

A quest and a holy rumpus

A book to be published by Hamish Hamilton on November 26, *King of the Confessors*, is bound to stir up rancorous controversy in the normally peaceful ranks of experts on medieval ivory carvings. It is a highly coloured account by Thomas Hoving, formerly director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, of his monomaniacal quest for an elaborately worked ivory crucifix.

The book has already appeared in the United States, where it has been widely savaged by the critics. *People* magazine, which says the book "reads like a sequel to *Raiders of the Lost Ark*", (a sensational movie) reports: "Even before it hit the bookshelves, *King of the Confessors* was being greeted with outrage and scorn from the art establishment, which charges that Hoving is a con man and a liar with the facts to make his narrative more exciting."

"The only thing you can believe for sure," quipped William Wixom, chairman of the Medieval Department of the Cloisters (the medieval department of the Metropolitan) "is that Tom has no difficulty in lying."

Hoving, who is now editor of *The Connoisseur* magazine, first heard of the carved cross in 1960, when he was a young curatorial assistant in The Cloisters. The man who first roused his interest in it was Richard H. Randall, Jr., who had also been a curator at the Cloisters.

"There is only one cross on the world art market you should be concerned about," Randall told him. He proceeded to give a tantalizing description of an ivory cross, about 12 inches high, completely covered with dozens of carved figures.



Is this the Bury St Edmunds cross?

He added that it was carved in walrus ivory and that the owner was convinced it was Anglo-Saxon, around 1050. The cross had never been published in a scholarly journal or book. Where was it now, Hoving asked. "Underground." "What?" "Sure. It's in a vault deep in a bank in Zurich." And who was the owner? "A most interesting character. A Yugoslav by birth, Austrian by citizenship, lives in Tangier and keeps most of his treasure in a Canadian bank. He has been in this walk-in bank vault in Zurich. I have been told that he is a wealthy arms dealer." His name was Ante Topic Mimara Matutin. He was willing to sell the cross — for \$2 million.

Topic was known to have offered many obvious fakes for sale to museums throughout the world. The cross, which Topic claimed had been made by a craftsman in the tenth century, was not the traditional inscription "Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews" but "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Confessors." Hoving acted on the hunch that such an unusual inscription could not be a forgery. Brushing aside the cautious objections of his colleagues, he began his Holy Grail-like quest for Topic's ivory cross.

His account of the chase through the clandestine world of international art dealing, of walrus-tooth-and-nail competition with other museum men, in search of what he believes to be "a work of incomparable importance and value," is written with the suspense and panache of a spy thriller. And eventually he was successful. The Met bought the cross for \$500,000. Then began the work of authentication and scholarly delving. Hoving became increasingly certain that the cross had been made by Master Hugo, a virtuoso of ivory carving at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, about 1155.

It is Hoving's conclusions about the cross, rather than the cloak-and-dagger manoeuvres of his acquiring it, that will excite most scholars. The most authoritative of them, Mr John Beckwith, until 1979 keeper of the Department of Architecture and Sculpture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and author of *Ivory Carvings in Early Medieval England* (1972), told me yesterday: "I think the cross is English, certainly, but I think it was carved about 1180. I believe Tom Hoving wants it to be much earlier, but I don't think he is right." There is even some doubt, still, about the authenticity of the cross. "One very important expert, whom I would prefer not to name, thought it was a fake," said Mr Beckwith.

Bevis Hillier

Where you can find our best writers

(Look at the facing page)

It is a source of grief as well as gratification to us professional hacks who write *The Times* for pay that the best bit in the paper, day in day out, is the bit written for free by amateurs, our readers. As a journalist writing for *The Times* one forgets at one's peril that on any subject under the sun or beyond the moon an alarming proportion of one's readers will be better-informed, wiser, and wittier than oneself.

Some years ago we engaged a famous firm of management consultants to do a survey of our organ and its procedures. They carried out a market survey among a carefully selected sample of *Times* readers to discover which parts of the paper they read. It is an office legend that one section of the paper (wild Shetland ponies will not drag which one out of me) has attracted a net return, with no reader admitting ever to have looked at it. But it is true that one reader indicated on his questionnaire that he never read any of the paper. Presumably he bought it to carry under his arm as insignia, a sort of Field Marshal's baton for Top People.

Anyway, as any fool could have told them, the survey showed that the bit of the paper that most readers turn to first is Letters. We ignored their other findings too. The ingenious and eclectic Kenneth Gregory today publishes a new edition of his very successful selection of letters to *The Times*, bringing it up to date with choice letters of the quinquennium 1975-80. As usual, it was a vintage epistolary five years, dealing masterfully with toads and teabags, garden gnomes in London's lush suburbs, the National Front and chamber pots (no connexion has yet been suggested, but they will, they will).

It contained at least two classic and long-running exchanges on our tribal notice-board: the one about what to name the Rector's horse and the one about navigating the Ancient Greek vase. The latter was so prolific and interesting that there were almost enough letters to make a fascinating book on its own. It had all the ingredients for a perfect *Times* correspondence, in-



Nicolas Bentley's cartoon on the cover of *The First Cuckoo*.

cluding the Classics, sailing, science, foreign parts, historical, one-upmanship, and a subject admitting no definitive conclusion.

But you can never tell what is going to turn into an exchange in the bottom-right-hand corner. I thought earlier this year that the expedition to cross the Alps in the footprints of Benito's elephants would blossom into a correspondence that would run and run, and still be running.

In his whimsical running commentary to the Letters, Kenneth Gregory detects a theme of strong hostile reaction to index-linked pensions running through the correspondence of the years 1975-80. If one may be so bold as to agree to a subject for a moment without being owlish, his selection of mainly eccentric or dotty letters and letters by famous names does not do justice to the full beauty of the Letters Page.

What makes it unique is the magisterial and passionate consensus of world affairs of the day at the top, with below the fold some eccentricity or joke or bee in somebody's bonnet buzzed with great earnestness.

And of course you lose the urgency and the topicality in a book. And you lose the weight: only ONE trivium letter, Archons of Athens. Mr Gregory encourages one to look for long-term trends in Letters to the Ed. Numbers have crept steadily up over

the past five years, and we are getting about 35,000 a year at present.

We stopped publishing a separate tranche of letters in *Business News* last summer, and now manage to publish about 15 letters a day on the Letters page. The range of correspondence has grown. For example, it now includes far more trade union officials than a decade ago, and far more diplomats writing officially, perhaps because newly-independent countries are sensitive about their new roles in the world.

A touching number of those who feel impelled to write to the Queen or the Prime Minister send us a copy of their letters. We continue, thank goodness, to attract a blockbusting series: Rivers of Blood, the Pope and the Pill, they sound a bit like the titles of sensational paperback. The Suez crisis attracted 700 letters a day; but the Abolition crisis still remains the biggest.

Office legend records secretaries being unable to force their way into the Letters Room through the mounds of mailbags. The two big topics at present in which Letters to *The Times* are playing their part in the national debate are monetarism and nuclear disarmament.

In many ways Leon Pilpel and his team are the most powerful men on *The Times*. They will not change a comma in a letter without consulting the author, and they have a bad night when copy is running late and the photo-composition room is like a crowd scene from the *Inferno*, a comma; but not a word. So, please keep writing to us, dear correspondents, the choice and master stars of our paper, damn you. For a favour of the delights our readers can enjoy *The First Cuckoo* will be published in French as *Le Premier Cuckoo* this month, and confirming the ancestral suspicions of the Frogs and the Poundings. For the full meal the rest of us addresse will have to carry on turning first to the Letters Page.

The First Cuckoo, Letters to The Times 1900-1980, new edition with another five years' letters is published this week by Allen & Unwin, £7.95.

Philip Howard

Is Reagan making the same mistakes as Mrs Thatcher?

Geoffrey Smith

The David Stockman affair is likely to be much more than a temporary political tempest in the United States because it will have indirect as well as direct consequences. The direct consequences will be serious enough.

Here is one of President Reagan's principal economic advisers, the man who is widely regarded as the main architect of the Administration's strategy, saying in effect that he has lost confidence in the policy as it has developed. It is inevitable that this should be taken as justification by all those who disapprove of Mr Reagan's economics for whatever reasons. Whether they agree with the details of Mr Stockman's analysis is beside the point. If he does not believe in the policy, why should anyone else?

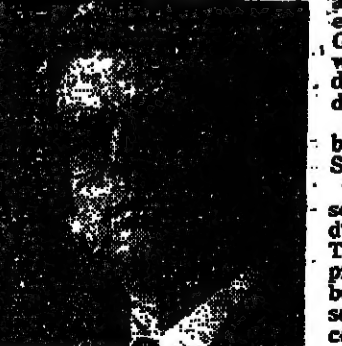
But Mr Stockman's indiscretion has done more than undermine confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. It has in the first place focused attention on the fact that the President had committed himself with a collection of incoherent and contradictory promises. Not only was he failing to hit his targets, but his choice of targets made it impossible for him to hit them all. The Washington political community knew this already.

The President himself acknowledged in effect during his news conference on Tuesday that not all the heavy promises made in the brave days of campaigning could now be implemented. None of Mr Reagan's promises was underlain by confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. It has in the first place focused attention on the fact that the President had committed himself with a collection of incoherent and contradictory promises. Not only was he failing to hit his targets, but his choice of targets made it impossible for him to hit them all. The Washington political community knew this already.

The President himself acknowledged in effect during his news conference on Tuesday that not all the heavy promises made in the brave days of campaigning could now be implemented. None of Mr Reagan's promises was underlain by confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. It has in the first place focused attention on the fact that the President had committed himself with a collection of incoherent and contradictory promises. Not only was he failing to hit his targets, but his choice of targets made it impossible for him to hit them all. The Washington political community knew this already.

field. The recession has certainly made it more difficult to balance the budget, but there are other factors which would in any case have landed the President in difficulties. Part of the significance of the Stockman affair is that Mr Reagan's explanation will be less readily accepted and public attention will be directed more towards those other factors.

It was never easy to see how this Administration could possibly increase the defence expenditure, cut taxation on personal income and balance the budget. Mr Stockman was not alone in his scepticism about the magical properties of supply-side economics. Perhaps the tax cuts may stimulate an economic revival, but only to a limited extent and only after a time lag. It is more likely that their effect will be cancelled out by higher social security contributions.



Stockman: an undermining indiscretion.

Mr Reagan has further boxed himself in by undertaking in effect not to reduce the value of social security pensions at least until after the report of a bipartisan commission, which has not yet been set up and whose creation has run into difficulties.

The comparison with Mrs Thatcher is instructive. She too reacted to political pressure by promising to maintain the real level of pensions. She too made commitments to increase defence expenditure. Yet the economic strategies of both the Reagan and Thatcher Administrations requires a scale of saving on public spending that could be achieved only by massive cuts

in defence expenditure or the partial de-indexing of social security payments. There has been a dramatic change in the way that Mrs Thatcher is regarded in the United States. She used to be a fairly quiet American Republican. With elegant intensity she had blazed a trail that they were determined to follow. Yet she appears not as a full warning. Is Reagan one is asked time and time again by nervous Republicans, going the same way as Thatcher?

The similarities in the difficulties they are encountering, as well as in the strategies they are pursuing, are indeed remarkable. Mr Reagan has failed to heed the principal warning offered by Mrs Thatcher's experience not to assume that spending cuts will be made before the recession has been achieved.

Much the same course has been pursued in the United States this year. Despite her initial failure to secure the spending reductions she wanted, Mrs Thatcher has kept up the pressure, in the apparent belief that the cuts she was seeking were just around the corner.

The effect has been to perpetuate conflict within her cabinet rather than to achieve financial rectitude. The signs are that despite all the warnings signals the Reagan Administration is going down the same road. Cuts of the magnitude required for his strategy are not being made. They cannot be made on the basis of present policies.

Mrs Thatcher's response to this dilemma has been to raise taxes to compensate for the failure to cut spending as much as she would have wished. Mr Stockman has opted to do the same. But the President is known to believe that this has been Mrs Thatcher's principle political error. He is determined not to repeat it.

The outcome may be that he will stumble upon an economic policy more suited to

America's needs at the moment than he would have provided if left to his own devices. On the basis of present policies and commitments, the budget deficit will rise substantially over the next few years.

But there are voices on Wall Street which argue, as the United States plunges into the worst post war recession, that any major change of policy is likely to reduce the deficits — whether by further spending cuts or tax increases — would do more harm than good.

The trouble with such an analysis is that it ignores the policy with which Mr Reagan seems likely to be landed in terms that are very contrary to the Reagan strategy. If he wishes to pursue his strategy then he must change some of his policies. If he is going to stick with all his policies, then he will have a job to persuade the country that his strategy remains unchanged.

It may not be a task that is beyond the powers of such an accomplished communicator as Mr Stockman. The country has been made more aware of the inconsistencies and the disagreements within the Administration. There was derisive laughter on Tuesday when the President claimed that "We are a very happy group". The claim was inaccurate then and would be preposterous now.

It is not that the publication of the *Atlantic Monthly* article has disclosed disagreements that were not known already in Washington. It was common knowledge that Mr Stockman has been more concerned than Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the budget deficit. He wanted to raise taxes; Mr Regan did not.

But these differences have not been brought to the attention of the much wider public. What might have been regarded as legitimate argument within an administration now appears as evidence of disarray. Coming on top of the Haig affair last week, the President now faces a major challenge if he is to preserve the appearance not so much of a happy group but of a coherent team who have some idea where they are going.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE CONTRITE MR STOCKMAN

It would be quite a thing if Mr. Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's monetarist economic adviser, announced of M1 or M2 or M3 or PSBR: "None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers". There is not the slightest suggestion that any such heresy has ever entered the mind of Mr. Walters or Sir Geoffrey Howe, but this is what has happened in the United States where apparent conviction has not merely been succeeded by private doubt but by a public recantation laying bare in the process some of the most sensitive machinery of government. Mr. David Stockman, President Reagan's Director of the Office of Management and Budget, is the author of the confession about numbers, and of so much more in a series of interviews published in the current *Atlantic* magazine. The context of the remarks is being challenged — Mr. Stockman retains faith in the President's programme of which he is a principal architect — but the unchallenged portion of the text has echoes for Britain.

Both new governments were elected pledged to cut public spending, taxation and public borrowing. Doubts were expressed about whether the spending cuts could be made and whether the arithmetic added up. But in the excitement of seeing something being done to turn back the steady advance of the state these points were not pressed in either country. The tax cuts went through, aimed especially at helping the high-income groups to encourage them to produce more. Both new governments promised they could cut total spending and at

the same time increase the commitment to defence and maintain social programmes by eliminating waste. At the end of both President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher's first years, the economic programme has proved to be in distress with high interest rates, the economy in recession, and the government deficit worse, not better. There is not perfect symmetry but the parallels are remarkable enough to suggest that the educational process which the candid Mr. Stockman has endured may have lessons for both countries. At the heart of his apostasy is "supply side" economics, in contrast to the economics of demand management loosely associated with Keynes. The Vice-President Mr. George Bush has described the doctrine as "voodoo" because of the magic promised: tax cuts can be presented in a way which makes them acceptable to fiscal conservatives who do not like budget deficits, and concessions for the better off can be presented in a way that appeals to those in favour of equality.

The doctrine has taken various forms over the years. One version, associated with the "Laffer curves" named after a professor from Southern California, holds that tax cuts actually reduce the government deficit. Later versions suggest that the size of the government deficit does not matter; it is the pattern of its components which count. A third formulation has it that the extra productive energy which will be forthcoming if high tax rates are cut makes all such calculations irrelevant. Mr. Stockman is disillusioned: "supply-side econ-

omics" is just a "Trojan Horse" to conceal the real purpose of the Administration, which was to cut taxes for the higher paid.

As Mr. Stockman now admits, the public spending cuts which he carried through in the summer contained large elements of charade. Three quarters of the federal budget was exempted from the exercise. No government serious about cutting spending can really believe that it can all be done by removing fraud and waste. Saying that it can is a fine way to build the idea that there is a consensus for reducing public spending; it is a bad way of ensuring that the spending cuts take place. It produces instead what Mr. Stockman calls "the magic asterisk", the note that further cuts will be announced in due course when they are decided upon. The unwritten magic asterisk in our own government's plans has haunted them every year. Each November there are stories of public spending cuts, yet the total never goes down.

Mr. Stockman has raised a furor in Washington. He has embarrassed President Reagan, a man of equal candour and simple virtues. But he has done a service. When the facts do not fit the hypothesis, whether it be Marxism or monetarism, it is as well to own up. Political economy is a stumbling science and it is as well that all of us should acknowledge it. Political leaders should not be intimidated into fearing frankness. All should profit from the Stockman lesson, for the great danger to democracy does not come from politicians who mislead voters; it comes from voters who want to be misled.

Justice and imprisonment

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, On the last day of my 10 years as Director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, may I claim the privilege of a last letter to you in that capacity?

Imprisonment is a harsh and damaging punishment, as BBC2's *Strangers* series shows. Mr Whitelaw is mistaken, I believe, in making prison overcrowding the basis of his plea for a reduction of imprisonment. Even more important is the injustice of inflicting the most severe punishment in the land on minor offenders. Thirty per cent of prisoners are there for petty offences.

It is also unjust to impose more severe punishment than necessary. Sentences have two aims: practical and symbolic. Available evidence indicates that longer sentences do not add significantly to deterrence or public protection, but make people feel anything more likely to re-offend after release. It is possible to "mark the seriousness of an offence" in Mr Whitelaw's phrase, with shorter sentences than courts have been in the habit of passing. (I use the word "habit" advisedly: the length of any particular sentence cannot be justified except in relation to previous sentences.)

Secondly, justice must extend to prisoners. They should be allowed more contact with families (the minimum entitlement for visits is still only 6½ hours a year; home leave is negligible; and letters are rationed and censored), and adequate opportunity to prepare for release.

Safeguards must be improved: it is time to abolish rule 47(12), by which a prisoner may be punished for a complaint against an officer if it is considered "false and malicious". Prison officers should follow the Police Federation in accepting that an open complaints procedure protects them against allegations of whitewash.

Thirdly, Mr Whitelaw should resist the Treasury dogma that financial cuts must be made across the board. If he offered the public more resources, conditional upon its success in reducing the prison population, the total saving would be much greater. He should discard the notion of a "taste of prison": supervision in the community is more constructive and less expensive.

Similarly with research: instead of cutting back Home Office research, he should extend its search for cost-effective and acceptable policies. It might begin by assessing the proposition that preventive strategies have a greater potential for protecting the public than the sentences imposed on the small minority of offenders who are caught.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
169 Clapham Road, SW9,
November 12.

Tea-break strike

From Sister Ann Stirling

Sir, Hearing on the media yesterday and today about British seafarers going on strike about rest periods being reduced, I would like to put a point.

We, at the Eastman, as in all hospitals, work according to patients' needs. If we lose our coffee, lunch or tea breaks we do not complain, but feel at the end of the day (being an out-patient hospital) that our last patient has been discharged, fit to go home. This is our criterion.

Surely industry could learn a lesson from us, especially since we are at the bottom of the pecking order regarding a decent salary for a decent day's work. We are not martyrs, nor wish to be so. We, too, would like more money to cope with inflation, but are not British Leyland biting the hand that feeds them?

What would industry do then? Yours faithfully,
ANN STIRLING,
Eastman Dental Hospital,
256 Gray's Inn Road, WC1,
November 11.

A heavier missile

From the University Chaplain, University of Sussex

Sir, You would not wish your newspaper to be judged by the number of its misprints and we do not wish our university to be judged by flying tomatoes (report, November 11), leading article, November 12). The University of Sussex is a serious community devoted to study and research, and you misrepresent it by the disproportionate space given to one unfortunate incident.

You would do well to concentrate on what the Government is throwing at us and the rest of higher education, since we believe the damage this is doing both now and for this country's future far outweighs the temporary discomfort of Dr Owen.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN P. THOMPSON,
The University of Sussex,
Meeting House,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex,
November 12.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mr Thomas Lawrie

Sir, If I insure my wife at replacement value, as indicated in the item on your front page today (November 11) and if the insurers should find that, in addition to the 14 hours' work per day which they reckon she performs, she has also been doing a moonlight job for me on the side for which it is even costlier to obtain a professional replacement, will they apply average to my claim?

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS LAWRIE,
The Old Manse,
Barnack,
Leamington,
November 11.

Government severity on local spending

From Mr Martin Eastale

Sir, The Government's Bill to restrict the freedom of all local authorities to fix their own rates strikes not just at "local" democracy but at the whole democratic tradition of Britain. There is no such thing as "local" democracy for it must be considered as part of the complete democratic framework of this country, and if one part is weakened the whole must inevitably be weakened as well.

The core of the Government's case is that local government has failed to stick to expenditure guidelines. As this has only happened once in the past then the response seems out of all proportion to the offence: like jailing someone for a minor traffic offence.

The basis of the Government's view is that local government as a whole should stick rigidly and precisely to a figure of total expenditure set out in the public expenditure forecasts. This is an economic and a democratic falsehood. In the economic sense, this supposed overspending in relation to total GNP, or even in relation to total public expenditure, is insignificant. This is not to say we invest our economic statistics with a degree of accuracy that they never have had in the past and never will achieve.

In two or three years' time, when all the relevant statistics for this year are reviewed, I am sure it will be found that there was in

fact no significant overspending at all and therefore no real crisis.

The Government's position is also false when viewed from the standpoint of our democratic traditions. This is because the figure for local government expenditure is treated by the Treasury just like an estimate for any central government department or service. No doubt the Government have a right to set precise figures for their own spending, though they rarely manage to keep to them. But the principle of local decision-making surely requires that the Government should allow local government some margin of variation from a centrally fixed target.

Just a margin of one or two percentage points either way would not upset economic management and would recognise that local government is in a quite different position to that of any government department or even of the nationalised industries.

Rather than push ahead with further ill-considered legislation the Government should now call a constitutional convention to discuss the whole issue so that our democratic tradition is not irreversibly weakened.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN EASTALE,
General Manager,
Harlow Council,
Town Hall,
Harlow, Essex,
November 9.

Parental duties

From Mr C. W. A. Flynn

Sir, Mr Roger Gray (November 11) is right to remind us that parents are the natural and rightful guardians of their children. But children do not "belong" to their parents, as inanimate objects do: and it is a grave perversion of the traditional notion of guardianship to suggest that it permits a guardian to "take a decision about the life or death of the child".

Our society has never regarded it as reasonable or normal, or free from blame, for a parent or guardian to administer a poisonous drug to a newborn infant (whether handicapped or not) in doses sufficient to kill an adult: nor can a doctor escape condemnation for such an act, simply by asserting that he is carrying out the parents' wishes in doing so.

If a guardian cannot any longer carry out his duties towards his ward, that does not entitle him, and never has entitled him, to kill his ward. His right course must clearly be to ensure that his responsibilities are laid upon someone else. In a case where the natural parents of a child born disabled are unable to provide an opportunity to consider the whole matter (not just a few hours), and they cannot face the task of bringing the child up, then the parents can yield up their task to foster parents, or to adoptive parents, with the help of social services and voluntary organizations.

There are plenty of efforts now being made to develop schemes of care for disabled children who cannot be cared for by their parents: and these efforts will grow and spread. Are they to be set back by a despairing reversion to barbarism?

Mr Gray should remember that archaic Roman society, like other primitive societies, recognized the right of a father to kill his child, from birth even up to adulthood, but as Roman society and law developed this right was ever more closely circumscribed by the state and finally had to be void. The idea of private extermination is no more compatible with civilization and liberty than that of state extermination: a truly civilized man and a true lover of liberty will firmly reject both.

Yours truly,
C. W. A. FLYNN,
Bridge House,
Witney,
Oxfordshire,
November 11.

From Professor Donald G. MacRae
Sir, I have no wish to comment on any process, however significant,

Mosley's message

From Mr Alan D. Hadfield

Sir, The amended defence regulation under which Sir Oswald Mosley was detained was made by Order in Council on May 22, 1940, some nine months after the outbreak of war and on the same day the first war Cabinet of the coalition government met.

The Home Secretary, John Anderson, reported to that meeting (CAB 657/WM 133 (40) 140) that two intelligence officers who had paid special attention over the years to Mosley's British Union had been unable to produce any evidence that the Union had anything to do with fifth-column activities; if anything the reverse was true.

When asked, they gave as their opinion that "a certain proportion of members of the organization, say, 25-30 per cent, would be willing, if ordered, to go to any lengths". The Home Secretary, armed with this guess as to what

recently to have been transacted in the courts. I am unwilling — have I and my generation not learned from him through five decades? — to disagree with Sir Alfred Ayer. However, certain points and their possible implications have not figured in your pages since Sir Alfred's article in your pages of November 6.

The first issue is one urged by proponents of the euthanasia of the newly born and of the sadly old. A "good" death, externally administered, is commended, morally and through a change of the laws, on those who are or have become "vegetables".

Why? I know nothing of the bliss or misery of being, in Lady Wootton's term, a cabbage. Without being frivolous about grave matters, I do not regard as morally self-evident that such a state is a warrant for elimination. Of course to actively minded people such a condition is dread: there is no apodictic inevitability that would turn this dread, quite likely misplaced, into moral or positive legislation.

The second matter, a probable speculation about the empirical world, is even more serious. I dislike the phrase "caring professions" but it is a convenient shorthand: do we wish that these jobs of care — medicine, nursing, health visiting, social work, etc. — should have their objectives muddled by the gift of authority with the administration of voluntary, persuasive and administrative death? Only the rash, the eugenically authoritarian, the incurably optimistic about human conduct, could desire so (literally) deadly a muddle.

To go further one might urge two things. However heavy the curricula of training and education the kindly but normally philistine "caring professions" require, some greater instruction in moral philosophy might produce a certain salutary hesitancy in their maxims and practice. Secondly, I suggest that we be not frightened of a word but accept that the kind of questions, perilous and practical, raised by Sir Alfred Ayer's article, require a most careful casuistry, that is a proper and principled analysis of cases.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD G. MACRAE,
Martin White Professor of Sociology,
University of London,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
November 10.

It was in August of 1814 that a single British division, 1,600 strong, forced the Potomac, and routed the 9,000 American defenders, artillery and all. As one historian put it: "Never was the capital of a nation so easily taken, and never did the capital of a nation which had never, so much irritating provocation escape with so little scar."

In fairness to the Americans, it must be said that on this occasion they had no seasoned French allies to carry the day, as they did at Yorktown.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE COTTERELL,
121 St Paul's Wood Hill,
St Paul's Cray,
Kent.

Over-exposed
From Mr P. R. Noakes
Sir, You owe me and possibly others an apology for publishing that Cambridge Union photograph of officers, members and a friend (November 7). For years I have been holding diplomatic and other dinner tables spellbound with my discreet reminiscences of Cambridge in the Thirties, letting it slip that I was much involved in politics, became president of the Union, and so on.

Now you have spoilt it all. I am unmasked as among that dull majority not approached — your word — by Professor Stuart, of whom I have had to confess, I had never even heard — nor, alas, of Mr Long. You gave my Union colleague, Mr Michael Straight, a distinguishing circle but you then publish his letter (November 7) in which he admits to nothing of which I can be ashamed.

I feel strongly that private citizens have the right at least to be warned before evidence of their loyalty is published.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. NOAKES,
Little St Mary's,
Upland, Lyme Regis,
Dorset,
November 8.

There are other less serious inaccuracies. On no less than three occasions Mr Appleby bestows on me, doubtless with kindly intent, a title to which I can lay no claim. He asserts too that I have indicated privately my intention to retire next March, whereas the fact is that my five-year term as Chairman expires not in March but on April 30, 1982, and I have merely said that I am not seeking an extension.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ROBINSON,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1,
November 10.

Arts Council criticism
From the Chairman of the Arts Council
Sir, In his article "Arts Council at the Crossroads" (November 9) Mr Bryan Appleby takes me to task for a mild observation in my introduction to the 1980/81 Annual Report, that the Arts Council welcomed criticism provided that it was based on fact rather than fiction. His piece neatly illustrates my point.

In a sentence, which begins significantly "anecdotes proliferate", he makes a damaging attack on the competence and conduct of Arts Council staff which is wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any evidence. His description of the council's decision-making

process is equally far removed from reality. This is what I meant by fiction.

There are other less serious inaccuracies. On no less than three occasions Mr Appleby bestows on me, doubtless with kindly intent, a title to which I can lay no claim. He asserts too that I have indicated privately my intention to retire next March, whereas the fact is that my five-year term as Chairman expires not in March but on April 30, 1982, and I have merely said that I am not seeking an extension.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ROBINSON,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1,
November 10.

Poor prospects for rate recovery

From Professor P. B. H. Birks

Sir, Commentators responding on the radio to the Bromley case have more than once said that people who have already paid the quashed rate will be entitled to have their money back. Similar statements were made after *Daymond v South West Water Authority* (1976) AC609 in which the House of Lords held to be ultra vires the sewerage charges imposed on those whose houses were not connected to the public system.

In neither case were the courts directly faced with the question whether payments already made could be recovered. Sooner or later this important issue will have to be considered by the House of Lords, though probably not in the Bromley appeal. In the meantime many people will be surprised to know that the balance of existing authority is against any right of recovery.

In jurisdictions in which the existence of a written constitution contains the risk that general taxing statutes may be declared invalid by the courts, the argument against allowing this kind of recovery is founded on the danger of massive disproportion between the burden likely to be borne by individuals and violent disruption of public finances. In this country the same problem has to be faced in relation to subordinate taxation.

The courageous fervour compressed into the tag *Fiat iustitia ruat coelum* should not lead anyone to suppose that there is no point at which the balance swings in favour of the public. In *Daymond*, for example, the amount at stake for the individual payer was less than £5, while for the water authorities the sum at issue annually was £33m.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BIRKS,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Civil Law,
Old College,
South Bridge,
Edinburgh,
November 11.

Misuse of psychiatry

From Dr John Marks

Sir, No decent person could read the letter from Dr Koryagin (November 13) without feeling revulsion for the Soviet psychiatrists who misuse their professional skills in the interests of the state.

You report that the British Medical Association condemned this practice and presented a motion to the World Medical Association meeting in Lisbon. In fact the Assembly of the World Medical Association accepted the BMA's opinion that the misuse of psychiatry was too great an issue to be left merely with psychiatrists and concerns all doctors.

It passed our motion unanimously and further resolved that the national medical associations present should communicate with their governments in an attempt to persuade the Soviet authorities to abandon their misuse of medicines.

One can only hope that continuous publicity might shame the Soviets into acting in accordance with the laws of humanity.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARKS,
Chairman of the Representative Body of the British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1,
November 13.

After Yorktown

From Mr Laurence Cotterell

Sir, Mr Anthony Burley (October 30) must not be too precipitate in his understandable eagerness to re-enact the taking of Washington and the burning of the White House, and must wait until 1984 for the 170th anniversary celebrations.

It was in August of 1814 that a single British division, 1,600 strong, forced the Potomac, and routed the 9,000 American defenders, artillery and all. As one historian put it: "Never was the capital of a nation so easily taken, and never did the capital of a nation which had never, so much irritating provocation escape with so little scar."

In fairness to the Americans, it must be said that on this occasion they had no seasoned French allies to carry the day, as they did at Yorktown.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE COTTERELL,
121 St Paul's Wood Hill,
St Paul's Cray,
Kent.

Over-exposed

From Mr P. R. Noakes

Sir, You owe me and possibly others an apology for publishing that Cambridge Union photograph of officers, members and a friend (November 7). For years I have been holding diplomatic and other dinner tables spellbound with my discreet reminiscences of Cambridge in the Thirties, letting it slip that I was much involved in politics, became president of the Union, and so on.

Now you have spoilt it all. I am unmasked as among that dull majority not approached — your word — by Professor Stuart, of whom I have had to confess, I had never even heard — nor, alas, of Mr Long. You gave my Union colleague, Mr Michael Straight, a distinguishing circle but you then publish his letter (November 7) in which he admits to nothing of which I can be ashamed.

I feel strongly that private citizens have the right at least to be warned before evidence of their loyalty is published.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. NOAKES,
Little St Mary's,
Upland, Lyme Regis,
Dorset,
November 8.

There are other less serious inaccuracies. On no less than three occasions Mr Appleby bestows on me, doubtless with kindly intent, a title to which I can lay no claim. He asserts too that I have indicated privately my intention to retire next March, whereas the fact is that my five-year term as Chairman expires not in March but on April 30, 1982, and I have merely said that I am not seeking an extension.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ROBINSON,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1,
November 10.

Arts Council criticism
From the Chairman of the Arts Council
Sir, In his article "Arts Council at the Crossroads" (November 9) Mr Bryan Appleby takes me to task for a mild observation in my introduction to the 1980/81 Annual Report, that the Arts Council welcomed criticism provided that it was based on fact rather than fiction. His piece neatly illustrates my point.

In a sentence, which begins significantly "anecdotes proliferate", he makes a damaging attack on the competence and conduct of Arts Council staff which is wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any evidence. His description of the council's decision-making

SUBLIME HARMONY IN WALNUT CASE

They say that a man-of-war is never in such good order as on the day she is paid off. All possible teething troubles have been ironed out at last, twenty years' spit and polish stand at their climax, and tomorrow the flag is run down and the vessel prepared for the ship-breakers. It is often the same with art collections: Whitehall Palace was never more densely hung with Titians and Raphaels than on the day when King Charles's head fell. The great sale at Mentmore, with strawberries in the marquise and buyers' helicopters lighting on the lawn, was like a last crowning expression of the fin de siècle vulgarity that created it.

Another collection passes under the hammer today, and it can never have made such an effect as it does now, with all its 506 lots on display together for the first time, filling the iron-framed Big Top where Christies auction their most unwieldy white elephants. The saleroom gloom is riven by a cacophony of ragtime, Chinese bells, martial fanfares, thunderous sonatas and automatic birdsong as Mr

Claes Friberg's Copenhagen collection of musical machines plays its own Last Post over and over again for the benefit of calculating buyers.

The collection has its own enourage of fair-haired Danish children who demonstrate the levers expertly and feverishly, as if they had grown up with them. The lots range from repeating watches to ebonized Bechstein and Steinway grands fitted up for piano-rolls (the catalogue does not vulgarly call the latter pianolas but "reproducing pianos"), as if the auctioneer was guaranteeing them ready to stand at stud). There are ranked shelves of record players with hound-dog flower speakers, silver, brass or jappanned, and rows of family-sized musical boxes like hand-cranked commodes in the Chippendale or Tyrolean style. For larger versions, the iron cylinders embossed with tunes are as massive as chicle-logs.

There is a chicken which squawks and lays a faded gift egg once filled with sweets, if fed with a pre-Heiter tempfennig piece. An item resembling Sherlock Holmes's

tobacco pipe emits music if you blow while unrolling a perforated paper-roll. The verbal exuberance matches the mechanical ingenuity: Gramophone and Graphophone, Phonograph and Phonola are here together, and the Weber Maestro Orchestra without a Dulciphone Crescendo. Major sound-box stands beside the upright Symphonion still fitted with its Sublime Harmony combs in walnut case.

But the virtuosity reaches its supreme pitch with the Model C Phonolist-Violina, a player-piano eight feet tall with a small torture-chamber at the top where three violins are pinioned by contrivances reminiscent of American orthodontics. A catgut hoop spins round them and as the violins are raised in turn to touch it they combine to strike out *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* with a terrible brio that seems to threaten the whole future of live performance. If one quarter of the ingenuity lavished on these lost arts had been available to NASA, the space shuttle would surely not now be blinking round its orbit with a dud fuel-cell.

Saturday Review

The humane face of genius

January 1, 1944 was not a propitious time for the designer of great Edwardian country houses to die. England was a depressing place during that grey winter. The war seemed never ending. Perhaps the tide had turned, but the ceaseless destruction by all the combatants of the European monuments seemed to go on and on. For a man who passionately cared for old buildings and the traditions that had made them it must have seemed ghastly.

It started in Holland, but had soon moved to England. London, Exeter and Bath were bombed, but that was nothing compared with the destruction experienced in Italy as the Allies smashed their way up the country. In France, the medieval cities of Caen and Rouen were lost, places in which the architect some 60 years earlier had wandered as a young man, discovering the way in which roofs lapped around tall towers and how the classical orders could be used with wit and style. They were lessons that he was to put to good use in all those "dream houses" in what now seemed a world lost for ever.

And, finally, Germany, led ironically by a man who loved architecture but who brought on to his country a destruction never before experienced in a European war. Every ancient city was destroyed, every day a medieval town or a baroque palace was smashed by Bomber Harris. Nuremberg, Munich, Lubeck, and neo-classical Berlin — at least Lutyens was spared hearing of the most scandalous destruction of all, the firing of Dresden.

Architects could do little about all this. Ninian Comper discovered that the Campanile in Venice was being used by the RAF as an aiming mark and, by forcing his way into Churchill's presence, succeeded in stopping that. But Lutyens, the 72-year-old President of the Royal Academy, dying of cancer, found that he could do little but design grandiose schemes for London (not dissimilar to the schemes that Hitler and Speer were toying with in Berlin), which assumed that by the end

of the war practically everything would be gone and that it would be necessary to rebuild the whole of the great war.

Throughout the world the modern revolution seemed to have conquered, not just in the professedly revolutionary states led by Hitler and Stalin, but even in England, where the leftist intellectuals in the ABCA (the Open University of their day) pressed their beliefs on to the unsuspecting soldiery. But those soldiers who were already architects needed no ABCA training. They already had a very different view of architecture from those held by Lutyens and those architects who had been involved in the short English Renaissance between 1880 and 1914.

Had Lutyens lived as long as his American contemporary, Frank Lloyd Wright, who died in 1959 aged 92, he would not have found much to his liking in the modern world, a world that rejected everything that he believed in, an age which cared nothing for traditional materials and traditional forms. He would have found little to enjoy in the Festival of Britain.

When, in 1950, *Country Life*, in a magnificent gesture, published the four great volumes of the *Lutyens Memorial*, few people could be found to give anything but the faintest praise to the work of an architect who had dominated British architecture in one of the few periods in which it, like British music of that time, was admired throughout the world.

The people for whom Lutyens had worked seemed to be without relevance in the 1950s, or as Robert Furneaux Jordan put it, ignoring Lutyens's brilliant architecture and talking only of his clients: "It was all lily ponds, lavender walks and pot-pourri in a Surrey garden. It was also an architecture [which] served mainly to conceal, ever so charmingly, the whole apparatus of conspicuous waste. It all died, as it should have died, in August 1914" (*Victorian Architecture*, Pelican 1966).

Indeed, for an architect, the few years after 1918 were not dissimilar to the years after 1945; the world of the country



Sir Edwin Lutyens: he dominated British architecture at a time when, like British music, it was admired throughout the world.

house had not survived the holocaust begun at Sarajevo. Elgar who, like Lutyens, seemed able to interpret that strangely nostalgic Edwardian dream, found himself after 1919 overcome with depression, and the result was the *Cello Concerto* — that great threnody to the fallen. The last 15 years of his life were barren in spite of the adulation that he received as England's greatest composer since Purcell.

Lutyens, widely considered England's greatest architect since Wren, could not so easily give up. He was only 50 when the war ended and was more ambitious than Elgar had ever been. He had to go on. He had his great palace, The Viceroy's House, New Delhi, to complete, and very soon he was to be commissioned to build the largest cathedral in the world, the Cathedral of Christ the King in Liverpool, only just started in 1939 and destined never to be completed.

It was work on the drawings of this unrealized masterpiece that was to be his only bright time during the last unhappy war years. However, palaces and cathedrals smacked of a past age and perhaps even in 1920 they had little contemporary relevance. But in 1919 Lutyens created in the Cenotaph, a lasting symbol of the loss that the world sustained in the Great War.

He had been commissioned by Lloyd George, only two weeks

before it was needed, to design a "catafalque" past which the troops could march during the victory parade of 1919. He quickly sketched the design and suggested the archaic name Cenotaph for his temporary monument. It was built in wood and plaster, and became an instant success. In its understatement, it seemed to catch exactly the mood of the crowds still reeling under the appalling losses of the war to end war.

The next day *The Times* in a leading article demanded that it be rebuilt in stone and by November 11 1920 the body of the Unknown Warrior was carried past Lutyens's new stone Cenotaph.

Since then it has remained the national symbol of the loss sustained in the wars of the twentieth century. But, like Elgar's *Cello Concerto*, it is a very personal memorial, which reflects a deep depression felt by its author, not just for the loss of a complete generation of young men but for the loss of a world which, for all its unfairness and misery none the less offered to more people than at any other time a secure vision of settled peace and ultimate prosperity.

After the Cenotaph there could be little doubt that it would be Lutyens who received the lion's share of the commissions for the war memorials that were being built in the graveyards in Northern France. For these he designed a series

of monuments in which he developed a unique three-dimensional geometry. This culminated in 1926 in his magnificent Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, using interlocking arches in a highly complex manner which had more to do with the three-dimensional experiments being made at that time just a few miles away in Holland by the revolutionary De Stijl designers, than anything being designed in the rather prim offices of his Neo-Georgian contemporaries.

But while the work of the Dutchmen is illustrated in every contemporary volume on twentieth century architecture, Lutyens's buildings are usually ignored and certainly would not be included in any treatise on modern architecture. It is doubtful if Lutyens would have worried about this. None the less, had the great monuments been published at the time, it is doubtful if his reputation would have sunk quite so low as it did in the 1950s.

He had only himself to blame. It was not that his outlook was particularly reactionary. Many of the leaders of the modern movement were happy to base their architecture on classical principles and all of them paid lip service to the Arts and Crafts Movement, of which Lutyens was one of the leaders. But it was the way that he seemed to grab jobs just for the sake of getting them that stuck in the craw of the younger architects.

On the eve of a major London exhibition devoted to the architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens, Roderick Gradidge applauds his restoration to critical respectability after two generations of disdain

No doubt this cynicism was born of the despair created by the Great War, but it was not pleasant to see Lutyens putting his name to great banks and office blocks, particularly as it was known that a good 90 per cent of the work was often done by other architects — architects who had sometimes been appointed to the job, but had found that it was easier to get their plans through such bodies as the Grosvenor Estate Office if Lutyens's name was attached to the scheme.

It is a situation not unknown in the profession today. Lutyens became very cynical in the Thirties as he chased after prestigious jobs, humming to himself at the drawing board: "How sweet the name of genius sounds in the reporter's ear."

It was not just Lutyens who found himself in this position. Guy Dawber was another great country-house architect whose reputation is not improved by his London work. And Detmar Blow, who, after being discovered as a young man by Ruskin, was led by him to the Arts and Crafts experiments which Gimson was conducting, and, in turn, led to his building with his own hands simple country cottages which today seem to be at least 300 years old. But, after the Great War, Blow got involved with the Duke of Westminster and the Grosvenor Estate and nearly went under when he proved unable to handle complex financial deals, while rebuilding for the Duke a lot of Mayfair in a stilted Neo-Georgian style.

It wasn't really the fault of the architects. They had risen to the top of the profession as country-house architects. Suddenly the only work available to them was something of which they had no experience. But the inexperience showed in the ill-planned buildings of the Thirties, with elaborate stone classical details hung on to a steel frame — so much less stylish than the work of their American contemporaries, which showed a professionalism they were unable to match.

So the bright young architects of the Thirties felt only disdain for their elders. They, after all, knew what the answer was. It

was called Functionalism. And at that time it seemed (as did the related Communism) very like the answer. They could ignore everything that went before Gropius. Lutyens most certainly had nothing to teach them.

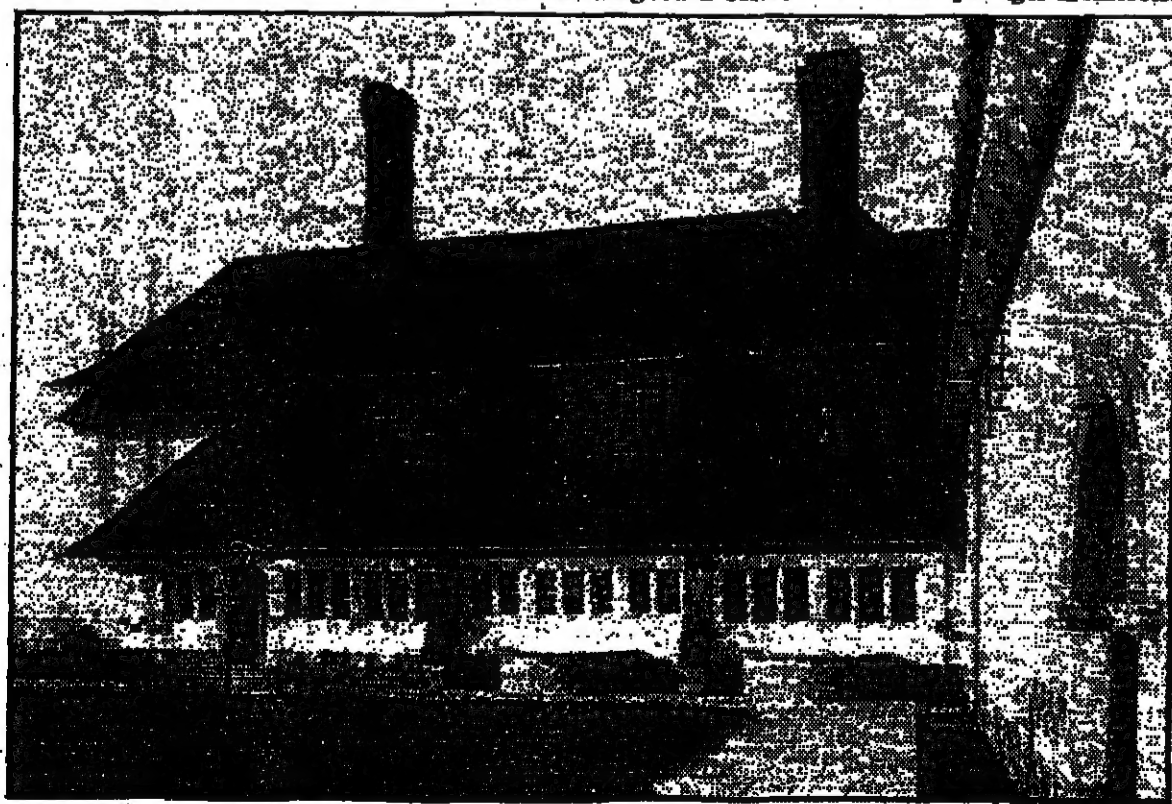
All this was a great pity. If only they had had the humility to learn from him they could have grafted on to their logical architecture a feeling for materials and an understanding of architectural form, which would have made their buildings part of the landscape instead of being imposed upon it — a process which has inevitably alienated the public from modern architecture.

This alienation is a very "modern" concept. In the theatre and in painting it is used to some effect, but in architecture it has led to an insensitivity of the needs of the very people for whom the buildings are intended. The riots in the cities last summer were not the result of bad housing (which had somehow survived despite 40 years of the welfare state). But did not at least part of the cause lie in the failure of well-known "modern" architects to understand human needs?

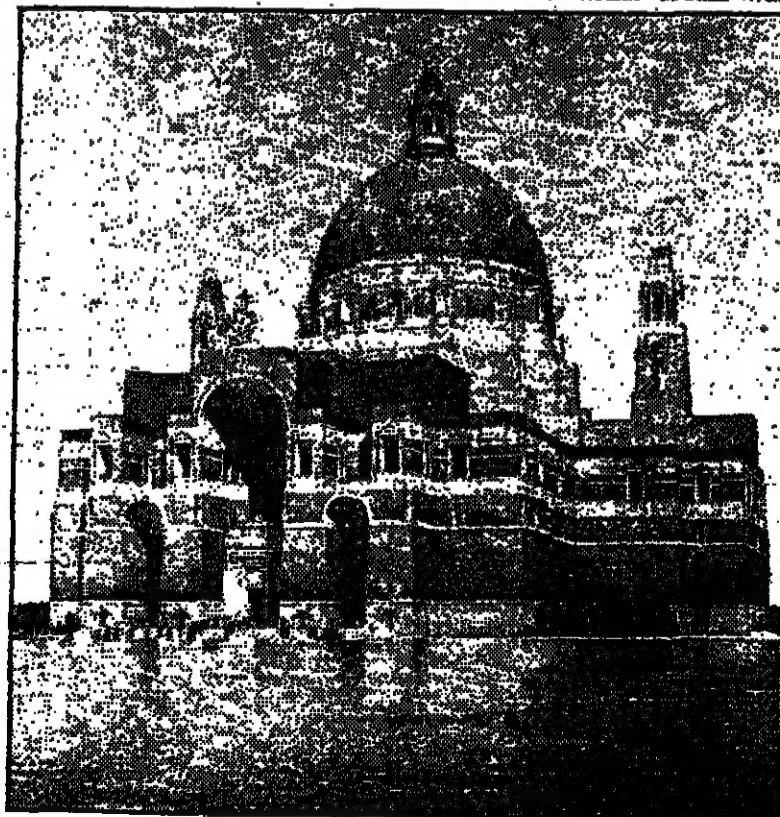
It was these modern architects who, as young men in the Twenties and Thirties, rejected Lutyens and all that he stood for. Now they, in their time, are being rejected by a younger generation which finds that, in spite of all his inconsistencies — or perhaps because of them — Lutyens has more to offer us today than, say, Le Corbusier.

If the Lutyens Exhibition — and the related Gertrude Jekyll Exhibition at the Architectural Association at Bedford Square (which only a few years ago was the home of hard-line modernists in England; so sharply has architectural opinion changed) puts across to the public just a taste of his humane genius, then the public will also come to ask why we have had to put up with so much insensitive architecture for so long.

Although it is true to say that the public gets the sort of architecture that it asks for, if it is never shown what alternatives there are, then it will never be in a position to see what a great lie the Functional dream was.



The Cenotaph (left, at its unveiling, November 11, 1920) is both national memorial and personal symbol. Marshcourt (above, 1901), near Stockbridge, Hampshire, displays in its details Lutyens's delight in complex forms. The model (above right) for the unfinished Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool (1929-40) reveals Wren's influence. Munstead Wood (1896), near Godalming, Surrey (right) glimpsed through its shrubbery as intended by both architect and the gardener Gertrude Jekyll, for whom he designed it. The Arts Council's Lutyens exhibition opens on Wednesday at the Hayward Gallery on London's South Bank, and continues until January 31.



ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Wed 7.00: LOUISE.
Thurs 7.45: 50.
THE SILENT SILENTS/L'ES
MANÈLES DE TIRÉSIAS,
104 balcony seats avail from
1.00m on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S'
(Gardensharpe c 856 8903)
60 amphitheatres avail for all parts
from 1.00m on day. 2.50 on day.

THE ROYAL OPERA
Top 1 Wed at 7.30 La Sonnambula.
Mon at 7.30, ROSCA, 145 standing
places only on Mon, avail on the day 1.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tues at 7.30, Romeo and Juliet Thurs

T&A 11.30.50. Sweeney, Duncan &
 Adams, Presenters (Amateur). Wellies
 replaced by Michael Batchelor on Fri.
 The Cadets & WJ Stephen Jeffries on Fri.
 The Cadets.
SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, SCI.
 01-357 1627/1673/3856. Credit :
 Cardiff 01-357 1627. 01-379 6061.
 Group Sales 01-379 6061.
HANDFUL OPERA
WELSHAZART! Lam Per Ton 11.30.
 01-357 1627. Presenters (Amateur).
 11.30 to 12.00. Now Booking.
 01-357 1627. Presenters (Amateur).
 Dress Code. Opens 22 Dec Booking
 Now Open.
AMPLE FREE PARKING
SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET IN
AT APOLLO THEATRE, Oxford, until
14.12.88.
 TH 8.30-10.00 (0665) 4464-5.
 Today 11.30 & 7.30.
 The Yammers & the Little Puffs.
WELSH NATIONAL OPERA. Cardiff
New Theatre. Tel. (0222)
526761. 526762. 526763. 15.15.16.17
Forza set Dames. (Amco)
 Festival Presentation.

CONCERTS

**ROYAL PHILHARMONIC
ORCHESTRA**
will shortly be holding auditions for
BANK & FILE
VIOLINS

Applications, with full details, to
Chairman,
RPO, 80 Kingsway,
London W14 9DF

**THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Princes Consort Road, S.W.7.**
**R.O.M. SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA**
Thursday, 19 November
Overture: Don Giovanni — Mozart,
conducted by Michael Alford.
Cello Concerto — Walton.
Solemnity: Eric McGhee.
Symphony No. 1 — Beethoven.
Conductor — Norman Del Mar.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

[illegible]

0-6, Sets 10-11, Info 836-5355.
WHERE THE MERCHANT LIVES
 Today's perf's 2:00 mat. & 7:30 pm
 seats avail. (John Harmon's pro-
 duction, featuring a cast of 100
 repertoire with **RICHARD III** (from
 Nov. 1967) and **THE TALENTED MR. RYAN**
 (1965). Res. also at the
 Warehouse/Placidia.

THE MELODY THEATRE Alameda 81-
 1-229-4444, 7-744-1100.
UNDER UMBRELLA (Lizette 1937;
 1942) 7:30, 9:30, 11:30.
INTERCOMING Sunday 10
 pm **BUDYNIGH ENSEMBLE**. Free of
 charge.

THE BRASSARDS 836-1171. Ends of
 Nov 10-12 at 8. **DAVID NOV** 30 at 7.
ROSEMARY 8-11 seats 8.
"LEACH" **SWIFT**
 tonight. A unusual and surpris-
 ing play is one of the most delight-
 ful have seen for years. 7:00pm.

CHARING CROSS
ROAD
 by Helene Hanft
 "Unpleasant" 8-11 seats 8.

BOLLO VICTORIA (Corner Victoria St.)
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
PETULA CLARK
A huge and magnificent success! BPG.
 Weds 7.00, Fri 8.00, Sat 9.00
 Box Office N.O. 600m - 3.00pm
 In person 1.00-1.50
SPECIAL HOT PROGRAM
 Fri 21-22 Dec 8.00-8.15
 Credit Card 1.00-2.50 & 7.15
 Telecast instant 2nd hour confirmed
 Fri 21-22 Dec 8.00-8.15 N.O. 0200
 Group Sales 01-379 6040
 Group bookings 01-320 2751
LONG LANE THEATRE
 Tickets £2.50, £4.50, £6.50, £8.50, £7.50.
TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE.
DANCE THROUGH CHRISTMAS
 21-22 Dec 8.00-8.15 N.O. 0200
BOLLO SHOPS
BOLLO SHOPPY, Ave S, CC 437 2543
 7.00, Weds 3.00, Sat 5.15, 5.15
HANNAH GORDON,
PETER GILMORE

THE KILLING GAME
 A gripping thriller... N.O. W
 Starts... E.S. Wednesday night
 7.00

856 5344/5133... Eve
 CADENCE... Characteristic
 Thematic... Superb
 IN THEATRE... 53358
 THE LAST ELEPHANT
 by Stephen Davis
 The Sun Stage
 HERMIDGE THEATRE... 01-830
 9/656... Most to Thrill... 9.00
 10/656... Set 6.00... The Audiences
 presented... satisfied...
 They... THEY... THEY
 LED...
 ONE MO' TIME!
 GREAT NEW ORLEANS MUSI...
 On... 2000
 11/656... Group booking 01-830 3092
 12/656...
 continued... 24 hrs
 direct service... transfer to
 13/656... Nov 24
 HERMIDGE THEATRE 01-830 1485
 14/656... 01-830 3079... Opening
 15/656...
 JON HATFIELD
 URS
 STILES... COFFEE
 RAYLON
 WORKS... GIMMICK

**Motion Pictures Based on the Famous
Fiction Series.**

BREACH C 90 5677/5838
Kiss Me Deadly 12:45, Sat &
S. Thurs 2:30.

JOURNEY'S END
C 90
C 90
CHRANE 37D 6906. Now the
children's music theatre. The
Music of the Circus. \$9 to
\$15. Triumphant! Radio 3.

THEATRE C 90 5838/5878
The Music of the Circus. \$9 to
\$15. Triumphant! Radio 3.

STEAMING
BY WILLIUM
NANCY NANCY comic love
for her. "Over-whelming warm
and sexy." "Punchy and perky."
"Cool and hot." Life-affirming
times.
Pre-show screening at Cafe Racers
on Wednesdays.

PSYCHO (NT) small endearing
price this! Today 3.00 & 7.50
Sat 12:45 & 5:00
ONE WOMAN PLACE (not)

[illegible]

...THRILLER FOR THE
BUSINESS OF MURDER
 UNRASHED WINNER. S.
 ...
 of York's 63-2140 000
 226.15; D.P. Sales 2140 000
 226.15; price met; there 3.00;
 HIGH 2. PATRICK
 J. P. CONLEY'S
 ... SENSUOUS.
 ...
 the Beastly Bestiaries of
BALHAZAR
 S
 EVEN
 ... Tel. RAINBOW
 ... UNRASHABLE
 ...
 ... show supper at Cafe Chateau
 ... and a good state can
 ... \$2.75.
 ...
 ... 826 4601.
 ...
 ... JUDY
 ... GIBSON
 ... and PETER HLYTER

Excellent cast... D. Tel. in
by contemporary modern comedy
with laughs... N.O.W.
CAUGHT IN THE ACT.
for the audience... D. Exp. 1944
... were 2.00 Sale 5 & 2 Green
... 1.37 1.00

Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Skiing in Wyoming

Riding the slopes in cowboy country

Mist rising over the Snake River valley at dawn on a crisp winter's morning is a sight worth crossing the Atlantic to see. Elk stand about in the peaty distances, crested ducks bob in the streams, and from the flat snowy peaks of the valley floor, the Grand Teton mountains rise sharp and awesome, their jagged peaks glinting in the early Wyoming sunshine.

A skiing holiday at Jackson Hole in Wyoming is more than a splendid ski experience, though it is certainly that. The chutes and gullies of Rendezvous Mountain are challenge enough to draw the hard men of skiing year after year, and there are plenty of

intermediates who like their skiing interesting. Racing the cable car 2.4 miles down the mountain, a drop of 4,139 feet, is a popular sport for the fit and fearless. And there is another sight one does not see too often on steep mountains, real cross-country skiers sweeping down with graceful telemark turns.

The cable car, by the way, is bookable, so you can eat breakfast instead of queuing. Chairlifts make up the rest of the lift system, and as usual in American resorts, there are ski host guides to the mountain. The grooming of the intermediate slopes is immaculate.

Teton Village, the resort

area at the base of Rendezvous Mountain, is a well-designed modern development with luxury and budget hotel and condominium accommodation, shops, bars, restaurants and a bus service into town.

Town is Jackson Hole where real cowboys, only they call them ranchers, can be seen loping along the boardwalks, playing pool or dancing the western swing in the Million Dollar Cowboy Bar.

Drink bourbon in the Cowboy Bar or chocolate malted in the Chocolate Factory. Across the old-fashioned soda fountain looks like the set for a boyhood of Mickey Rooney film. The drug store

sells guns, fortune cookies and sacks of Bull Durham tobacco for rolling one-handed in the saddle. For a western hat (Stetson is a make not a style) and a rundown on local lore, step over to the outfitter across the square.

We stayed at Jackson Hole Racquet Club, between town and Teton Village, and much enjoyed the domestic splendours of the American way of life. A one-bedroom condominium is enormous with walk-in refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, dryer and log burning fireplace. The Racquet Club has its own shops, restaurant and sports facilities. So if it were

not for the skiing and other distractions of the area, there would be no need to stray further than the front gate.

One excursion not to be missed, despite its exhausting discomfort, is a snowmobile track to see the geysers in Yellowstone Park. This is not the "wilderness experience" the brochures describe. There is no straying from the groomed track and no loitering at speeds anything less than 30 mph to admire the view. It is, without doubt a kind of desecration to create such a disturbance of the peace with these noisy machines, but the views are utterly breathtaking, and

there were buffalo grazing round Old Faithful.

How to get there: Frontier Airlines has daily flights to Jackson Hole from Denver and from Salt Lake City. Ski America has a Jackson package from £504 for two weeks including the transatlantic flight. For details of the resort and locally available packages write to Teton Village Resort Association, Jackson Hole, Wyoming 83001. For details of rentals and time sharing arrangements at the Racquet Club, write to Jackson Hole Racquet Club Resort, Star Route 362A, Jackson Hole, Wyoming 83001.

S.C.P.

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Getting the bird

You may be aware that, sooner or later, English speaking television programmes beamed directly from satellites will be available for those with suitable aerials. What you may not know is that this will be happening much sooner than later — within two months, in fact.

A company called Satellite Television, backed by two merchant banks and headed by a former Thames producer, Brian Haynes, has leased a channel in a dying Orbital Test Satellite from British Telecom. The French use the only other channel for transmission to Tunisia. The British outfit has already sent up trial tapes, including a wildlife documentary made by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds — a jockey choice, when you remember that "birds" is slang for satellites. It was received as far apart as Helsinki and Montreux where, by no coincidence, industry get-togethers were being held at the time.

By late next January, sports tests will have given way to a regular nightly transmission of an hour-and-a-half, soon building to three hours, and by the end of the first year, six hours on week nights and ten hours at weekends.

Feature films are likely to play a large part in these schedules, but there will also be sport, news, cultural and entertainment programmes, as well as nightly pan-European weather reports and forecasts.

The transmissions will all be in English and come from London — Satellite TV is finalising a deal with one of the facility houses that have sprung up to service independent and foreign producers but they will not be seen in Britain at first. No individuals or cable companies are going to spend the £10,000 necessary for a three-metre dish while it is illegal to receive such signals. And for the moment, the British Government is not issuing any licences.

All this will change by the time the present OTS satellite uses up the gases that keep it on course. Haynes expects to have taken a chance on another, more powerful satellite going up next August. By 1986 there will be an even higher-power "bird" going up, to bring several programmes to anyone prepared to spend £200 for a window sill. The BBC is expected to have at least one channel in that. But soon, the sky over Europe will be full of satellites, with a choice of some 40 channels to those living in South-east England. Long before that there will have to be a more positive governmental policy than the present one of ignoring a fact of life they find inconvenient, not to say threatening to the broadcasting status quo.

Perhaps because of their longer hours of darkness and the pattern of their other television and entertainment possibilities, Scandinavians are an immediate market. Finland and Norway have already given Satellite Television the go-ahead, but the European licensing authority, Eutelsat, must insist on a scrambling system so that its member-countries can keep control of what their citizens may be permitted to watch.

Running a satellite operation is extremely expensive. American operators pay \$1m a year for satellite space, but Haynes and his backers believe that multinational advertisers will pay premium rates for advertising that covers most of Europe. Already, Schweppes and Unilever have reserved airtime.

Earlier this year, in the living-room of a small house in a Sheffield suburb, I watched Russian programmes beamed to a satellite dish and caught by a home-made dish. Steve Birrell, a BBC engineer, had cobbled together the only home-made receiver in Britain, and the results were impressive. Now there is a rumour that the Russians are

preparing to enter the commercial field by putting out entertainment programmes themselves — and selling

airtime to capitalist advertisers. I cannot believe that, even if they do, their programmes would have the same ratings appeal as their British rivals with American purchases. However, they would be

raising a spectre, opera and ballet, and their looming presence and ideological overtones may help to concentrate the minds of European governments, including our own, who are dragging their feet over this powerful and inevitable development.

Other countries include satellite companies from Luxembourg, who are unlikely to take any more notice of other governments' restrictions in television as they do in radio. In the absence of any British governmental recognition, Satellite TV is voluntarily adopting IBA rules and regulation advertising breaks of not more than seven minutes in any one hour. This rather touchy attitude, to prove what good children they are has so far fallen on stony ground.

Approaches from British cable companies to be allowed to carry satellite transmission have met with what the company's spokesmen call "a loud raspberry". The Home Office is known to be studying the matter, but has so far contented itself with forewarning what it characterises as "a modest start" when a British "bird" goes up in the mid-eighties. Translated, this appears to mean using only two of the five channels then available, and restricting the use of the other three, possibly, existing ITV companies.

But we are about to be swept along on a new tide of broadcasting, and, much as the established authorities would like to stem it, they would only be playing King Canute. It is in the nature of all authority to want to keep that authority and to resist anything that threatens it. Up to now, they have been able to plead a shortage of channels. With satellites, that won't wash. Quite apart from all this, leaving behind Britain and other European countries that take a restrictive view, there is the more important issue of freedom of expression. As Peter Hain declared in his MacTaggart Lecture at Edinburgh, the battles that were fought by the great seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth-century heroes of free speech and free publication will have to be fought again, when there is a compelling need for continued monolithic broadcasting franchises.

He was wrong in one particular: "This lecture is explicitly and deliberately futuristic: it is about the day after tomorrow." Although he was speaking only three months ago, he is already out of date.



Alta, Utah... some of the slopes are matchless.

The Rockies/John Young

Nordic gods and pampered pistes

"Ladies and gentlemen, it's winter in Denver." We soon saw what the pilot meant as our aircraft lurched and bumped its way through a grey fog that blurred every feature of the snowbound landscape. A white misty rain fell from the sky in vicious eddies across the tarmac and around the terminal buildings. Winter it was indeed.

We had flown down from, of all places, Anchorage, Alaska, on the empty maw of a "red-eye" flight, which leaves shortly after midnight to allow passengers to catch breakfast-time connections from Seattle to other American cities. That had been preceded by a 10-hour flight from Gatwick, so that we were not in the best of shape to begin a week's strenuous skiing.

A sunny Sunday on Copper Mountain, Colorado, did something to restore morale. But by the time we reached our next destination, Salt Lake City, the following evening, the bishards had returned, and we ended up pushing our minibuses up the road to Snowbird.

Snowstorms are, of course, seen in entirely different ways by permanent residents of ski resorts, whose livelihood depends on regular and copious precipitation, and by itinerant journalists who are respected in the space of a few frantic hours to report on what the United States has to offer British tourists. No doubt that particular storm deposited a good deal of the deep powder for which Utah is famous. But, being unable to see more than a couple of feet in front of my ice-encrusted goggles, I failed to derive the pleasure that I undoubtedly should have.

The next two days were a great improvement. Park City, some 25 miles the other side of the state capital, is a cheerfully restored mining town, which is by way of being a national monument. Its bawdy, uninhibited past contrasts curiously with the present-day liquor laws which apparently require that, in order to drink wine in a restaurant, you must either become a "club member" or bring a bottle with you in

what is known as a "brown bag".

The skiing, as in most of the Rocky Mountain resorts, is mainly on moderate-to-testing trails through the forests. Above the treeline there are open snowfields which at their best, when the snow is light and the weather clear, are matchless off-piste skiing, but are best avoided when the going is sticky.

A couple of miles from Park City is a new development at Deer Valley, which is due to open this season. Our British party was given the opportunity to try the new pistes in advance, uphill transport being provided on "snowcats", the powerful caterpillar tractors used to groom the slopes.

Our host for the day was none other than Stein Erik Olsen, a Norwegian skier, who in his mid-50s still resembles everyone's idea of a blond Nordic god. He skis like one too, swooping down the slopes with a winged ease that makes his success for all their skill and bravery, look clumsy by comparison.

Three days in Utah and one in Colorado are not enough to provide more than a superficial impression of the attractions of the Rockies. One surprising thing is the relative absence of the sort of inter-linking lift systems that are to be found in Europe. Each resort appears jealous of its independence, although it should be added that large areas are owned by the United States Forestry Commission which, under pressure from conservationists, imposes strict controls on development.

Europeans are also likely to be amazed by the immaculate condition of the pistes. Teams of "manicurists" work half the night under floodlights, fearful perhaps that some religious visitor will claim that his broken leg was caused by catching his ski tip on an exposed rock.

The multi-millionaire developer of Deer Valley is said to be determined to tolerate neither "goggles" nor lift queues. There is a rumour that the authentic voice of American tycoonery.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Remember the other battle of Hastings

Like most of the young people of my generation some 50 years ago my knowledge of English history was chiefly based on a study of 1066 and All That. Rather than

in Macaulay, Trevelyan, Oman, Stobbs, Warren and Martin, one received a true picture of the history of England. The solution of sociological problems by Magna Carta and the practical implications of that early essay in democracy were properly impressed on me by the version that ran "that the Barons should not be tried except by a special jury of other Barons who would understand".

It was in this great book, too, that the importance of Hastings in the history of England was duly emphasised, but Sellar and Yeatman were wrong when they maintained that the only memorable dates in such a history were 55 BC and 1066. There was a third, 1895, and that too, curiously enough, was also at Hastings.

In the book of the great international tournament published in 1896, H. E. Dobell tells how he came up with the idea while walking with fellow-enthusiasts. As a boy I got to know this remarkable man quite well. We shared a joint passion for chess and music, and I would see him one day at a chess event and find myself

sitting the next evening in a behind him at Queen's Hall.

Through his energetic efforts the world's best chess players were lured to Hastings by what was then regarded as the magnificent prize list of £627 10s. From England there was the world champion, Emanuel Lasker; from Russia, Tichogorin; from Germany the great classical player, Tarrasch; and many other famous figures. Winner of first prize was the American, Pillsbury. Twenty-four years passed and another important international tournament was played at Hastings, the Victory tournament of 1919 that was won by Capablanca. A still stronger tournament was won in 1922 by his great rival Alekhine.

But the real Hastings series of international chess congresses started in 1920 and, with an interval for the Second World War, has continued until the present day. In the 55 congresses since then all the great players of our time have competed, with the one exception of Bobby Fischer.

Sponsors for the event have been, in the first place, the Hastings and St Leonards Corporation, which has continued to play a valuable part

in the organization of great tournaments, followed by the individual sponsors as such: The Times, Zetters International Pools, Ladbrokes, James Slater, W. R. Morry, the Friends of Chess, and International Computers.

ICL is sponsoring the fifty-seventh Congress which is due to start on December 28. Thirteen out of the 14 players are fixed: from the Soviet Union there are coming grandmasters Romanishin and Kupreichik, players of considerable imagination and ingenuity, blessed with that original faculty that the Continentals term fantasy.

From the United States there are grandmasters Christiansen and Lein; from Sweden last year's first prize winner, Ulf Andersson; from The Netherlands international grandmaster, Ree; from Spain last year's winner of the Challengers' international master Rivas.

Then there comes a voice from the past in the shape of Laszlo Szabo, the Hungarian grandmaster who won the first prize at Hastings no less than four times. From England there are international grandmaster Speelman and three international masters, Mascal, Short and Paul Littlewood, the latter being the current British champion.

One more place remains to be filled, but already it is clear that the next Hastings Premier will be the strongest in Elo-rating terms we have ever had, and that the tournament should produce much fine chess. Here, as foretaste is a beautiful game between two of the contestants; it was played at Mar del Plata in Argentina earlier this year in an event that was an unofficial contest between Europe and the Americas.

White: Ulf Andersson. Black: Larry Christiansen. Queen's Pawn Opening.

1. Nf3 f4 2. P-Q4 here, showing my opponent I have no objection to playing a Sicilian Defence (after 2. P-K4) some hold on the centre.

2. P-Q4 3. P-K4 4. P-K4 5. P-K4 6. P-K4 7. P-K4 8. P-K4 9. P-K4 10. P-K4 11. P-K4 12. P-K4 13. P-K4 14. P-K4 15. P-K4 16. P-K4 17. P-K4 18. P-K4 19. P-K4 20. P-K4 21. P-K4 22. P-K4 23. P-K4 24. P-K4 25. P-K4 26. P-K4 27. P-K4 28. P-K4 29. P-K4 30. P-K4 31. P-K4 32. P-K4 33. P-K4 34. P-K4 35. P-K4 36. P-K4 37. P-K4 38. P-K4 39. P-K4 40. P-K4 41. P-K4 42. P-K4 43. P-K4 44. P-K4 45. P-K4 46. P-K4 47. P-K4 48. P-K4 49. P-K4 50. P-K4 51. P-K4 52. P-K4 53. P-K4 54. P-K4 55. P-K4 56. P-K4 57. P-K4 58. P-K4 59. P-K4 60. P-K4 61. P-K4 62. P-K4 63. P-K4 64. P-K4 65. P-K4 66. P-K4 67. P-K4 68. P-K4 69. P-K4 70. P-K4 71. P-K4 72. P-K4 73. P-K4 74. P-K4 75. P-K4 76. P-K4 77. P-K4 78. P-K4 79. P-K4 80. P-K4 81. P-K4 82. P-K4 83. P-K4 84. P-K4 85. P-K4 86. P-K4 87. P-K4 88. P-K4 89. P-K4 90. P-K4 91. P-K4 92. P-K4 93. P-K4 94. P-K4 95. P-K4 96. P-K4 97. P-K4 98. P-K4 99. P-K4 100. P-K4 101. P-K4 102. P-K4 103. P-K4 104. P-K4 105. P-K4 106. P-K4 107. P-K4 108. P-K4 109. P-K4 110. P-K4 111. P-K4 112. P-K4 113. P-K4 114. P-K4 115. P-K4 116. P-K4 117. P-K4 118. P-K4 119. P-K4 120. P-K4 121. P-K4 122. P-K4 123. P-K4 124. P-K4 125. P-K4 126. P-K4 127. P-K4 128. P-K4 129. P-K4 130. P-K4 131. P-K4 132. P-K4 133. P-K4 134. P-K4 135. P-K4 136. P-K4 137. P-K4 138. P-K4 139. P-K4 140. P-K4 141. P-K4 142. P-K4 143. P-K4 144. P-K4 145. P-K4 146. P-K4 147. P-K4 148. P-K4 149. P-K4 150. P-K4 151. P-K4 152. P-K4 153. P-K4 154. P-K4 155. P-K4 156. P-K4 157. P-K4 158. P-K4 159. P-K4 160. P-K4 161. P-K4 162. P-K4 163. P-K4 164. P-K4 165. P-K4 166. P-K4 167. P-K4 168. P-K4 169. P-K4 170. P-K4 171. P-K4 172. P-K4 173. P-K4 174. P-K4 175. P-K4 176. P-K4 177. P-K4 178. P-K4 179. P-K4 180. P-K4 181. P-K4 182. P-K4 183. P-K4 184. P-K4 185. P-K4 186. P-K4 187. P-K4 188. P-K4 189. P-K4 190. P-K4 191. P-K4 192. P-K4 193. P-K4 194. P-K4 195. P-K4 196. P-K4 197. P-K4 198. P-K4 199. P-K4 200. P-K4 201. P-K4 202. P-K4 203. P-K4 204. P-K4 205. P-K4 206. P-K4 207. P-K4 208. P-K4 209. P-K4 210. P-K4 211. P-K4 212. P-K4 213. P-K4 214. P-K4 215. P-K4 216. P-K4 217. P-K4 218. P-K4 219. P-K4 220. P-K4 221. P-K4 222. P-K4 223. P-K4 224. P-K4 225. P-K4 226. P-K4 227. P-K4 228. P-K4 229. P-K4 230. P-K4 231. P-K4 232. P-K4 233. P-K4 234. P-K4 235. P-K4 236. P-K4 237. P-K4 238. P-K4 239. P-K4 240. P-K4 241. P-K4 242. P-K4 243. P-K4 244. P-K4 245. P-K4 246. P-K4 247. P-K4 248. P-K4 249. P-K4 250. P-K4 251. P-K4 252. P-K4 253. P-K4 254. P-K4 255. P-K4 256. P-K4 257. P-K4 258. P-K4 259. P-K4 260. P-K4 261. P-K4 262. P-K4 263. P-K4 264. P-K4 265. P-K4 266. P-K4 267. P-K4 268. P-K4 269. P-K4 270. P-K4 271. P-K4 272. P-K4 273. P-K4 274. P-K4 275. P-K4 276. P-K4 277. P-K4 278. P-K4 279. P-K4 280. P-K4 281. P-K4 282. P-K4 283. P-K4 284. P-K4 285. P-K4 286. P-K4 287. P-K4 288. P-K4 289. P-K4 290. P-K4 291. P-K4 292. P-K4 293. P-K4 294. P-K4 295. P-K4 296. P-K4 297. P-K4 298. P-K4 299. P-K4 300. P-K4 301. P-K4 302. P-K4 303. P-K4 304. P-K4 305. P-K4 306. P-K4 307. P-K4 308. P-K4 309. P-K4 310. P-K4 311. P-K4 312. P-K4 313. P-K4 314. P-K4 315. P-K4 316. P-K4 317. P-K4 318. P-K4 319. P-K4 320. P-K4 321. P-K4 322. P-K4 323. P-K4 324. P-K4 325. P-K4 326. P-K4 327. P-K4 328. P-K4 329. P-K4 330. P-K4 331. P-K4 332. P-K4 333. P-K4 334. P-K4 335. P-K4 336. P-K4 337. P-K4 338. P-K4 339. P-K4 340. P-K4 341. P-K4 342. P-K4 343. P-K4 344. P-K4 345. P-K4 346. P-K4 347. P-K4 348. P-K4 349. P-K4 350. P-K4 351. P-K4 352. P-K4 353. P-K4 354. P-K4 355. P-K4 356. P-K4 357. P-K4 358. P-K4 359. P-K4 360. P-K4 361. P-K4 362. P-K4 363. P-K4 364. P-K4 365. P-K4 366. P-K4 367. P-K4 368. P-K4 369. P-K4 370. P-K4 371. P-K4 372. P-K4 373. P-K4 374. P-K4 375. P-K4 376. P-K4 377. P-K4 378. P-K4 379. P-K4 380. P-K4 381. P-K4 382. P-K4 383. P-K4 384. P-K4 385. P-K4 386. P-K4 387. P-K4 388. P-K4 389. P-K4 390. P-K4 391. P-K4 392. P-K4 393. P-K4 394. P-K4 395. P-K4 396. P-K4 397. P-K4 398. P-K4 399. P-K4 400. P-K4 401. P-K4 402. P-K4 403. P-K4 404. P-K4 405. P-K4 406. P-K4 407. P-K4 408. P-K4 409. P-K4 410. P-K4 411. P-K4 412. P-K4 413. P-K4 414. P-K4 415. P-K4 416. P-K4 417. P-K4 418. P-K4 419. P-K4 420. P-K4 421. P-K4 422. P-K4 423. P-K4 424. P-K4 425. P-K4 426. P-K4 427. P-K4 428. P-K4 429. P-K4 430. P-K4 431. P-K4 432. P-K4 433. P-K4 434. P-K4 435. P-K4 436. P-K4 437. P-K4 438. P-K4 439. P-K4 440. P-K4 441. P-K4 442. P-K4 443. P-K4 444. P-K4 445. P-K4 446. P-K4 447. P-K4 448. P-K4 449. P-K4 450. P-K4 451. P-K4 452. P-K4 453. P-K4 454. P-K4 455. P-K4 456. P-K4 457. P-K4 458. P-K4 459. P-K4 460. P-K4 461. P-K4 462. P-K4 463. P-K4 464. P-K4 465. P-K4 466. P-K4 467. P-K4 468. P-K4 469. P-K4 470. P-K4 471. P-K4 472. P-K4 473. P-K4 474. P-K4 475. P-K4 476. P-K4 477. P-K4 478. P-K4 479. P-K4 480. P-K4 481. P-K4 482. P-K4 483. P-K4 484. P-K4 485. P-K4 486. P-K4 487. P-K4 488. P-K4 489. P-K4 490. P-K4 491. P-K4 492. P-K4 493. P-K4 494. P-K4 495. P-K4 496. P-K4 497. P-K4 498. P-K4 499. P-K4 500. P-K4 501. P-K4 502. P-K4 503. P-K4 504. P-K4 505. P-K4 506. P-K4 507. P-K4 508. P-K4 509. P-K4 510. P-K4 511. P-K4 512. P-K4 513. P-K4 514. P-K4 515. P-K4 516. P-K4 517. P-K4 518. P-K4 519. P-K4 520. P-K4 521. P-K4 522. P-K4 523. P-K4 524. P-K4 525. P-K4 526. P-K4 527. P-K4 528. P-K4 529. P-K4 530. P-K4 531. P-K4 532. P-K4 533. P-K4 534. P-K4 535. P-K4 536. P-K4 537. P-K4 538. P-K4 539. P-K4 540. P-K4 541. P-K4 542. P-K4 543. P-K4 544. P-K4 545. P-K4 546. P-K4 547. P-K4 548. P-K4 549. P-K4 550. P-K4 551. P-K4 552. P-K4 553. P-K4 554. P-K4 555. P-K4 556. P-K4 557. P-K4 558. P-K4 559. P-K4 560. P-K4 561. P-K4 562. P-K4 563. P-K4 564. P-K4 565. P-K4 566. P-K4 567. P-K4 568. P-K4 569. P-K4 570. P-K4 571. P-K4 572. P-K4 573. P-K4 574. P-K4 575. P-K4 576. P-K4 577. P-K4 578. P-K4 579. P-K4 580. P-K4 581. P-K4 582. P-K4 583. P-K4 584. P-K4 585. P-K4 586. P-K4 587. P-K4 588. P-K4 589. P-K4 590. P-K4 591. P-K4 592. P-K4 593. P-K4 594. P-K4 595. P-K4 596. P-K4 597. P-K4 598. P-K4 599. P-K4 600. P-K4 601. P-K4 602. P-K4 603. P-K4 604. P-K4 605. P-K4 606. P-K4 607. P-K4 608. P-K4 609. P-K4 610. P-K4 611. P-K4 612. P-K4 613. P-K4 614. P-K4 615. P-K4 616. P-K4 617. P-K4 618. P-K4 619. P-K4 620. P-K4 621. P-K4 622. P-K4 623. P-K4 624. P-K4 625. P-K4 626. P-K4 627. P-K4 628. P-K4 629. P-K4 630. P-K4 631. P-K4 632. P-K4 633. P-K4 634. P-K4 635. P-K4 636. P-K4 637. P-K4 638. P-K4 639. P-K4 640. P-K4 641. P-K4 642. P-K4 643. P-K4 644. P-K4 645. P-K4 646. P-K4 647. P-K4 648. P-K4 649. P-K4 650. P-K4 651. P-K4 652. P-K4 653. P-K4 654. P-K4 655. P-K4 656. P-K4 657. P-K4 658. P-K4 659. P-K4 660. P-K4 661. P-K4 662. P-K4 663. P-K4 664. P-K4 665. P-K4 666. P-K4 667. P-K4 668. P-K4 669. P-K4 670. P-K4 671. P-K4 672. P-K4 673. P-K4 674. P-K4 675. P-K4 676. P-K4 677. P-K4 678. P-K4 679. P-K4 680. P-K4 681. P-K4 682. P-K4 683. P-K4 684. P-K4 685. P-K4 686. P-K4 687. P-K4 688. P-K4 689. P-K4 690. P-K4 691. P-K4 692. P-K4 693. P-K4 694. P-K4 695. P-K4 696. P-K4 697. P-K4 698. P-K4 699. P-K4 700. P-K4 701. P-K4 702. P-K4 703. P-K4 704. P-K4 705. P-K4 706. P-K4 707. P-K4 708. P-K4 709. P-K4 710. P-K4 711. P-K4 712. P-K4 713. P-K4 714. P-K4 715. P-K4 716. P-K4 717. P-K4 718. P-K4 719. P-K4 720. P-K4 721. P-K4 722. P-K4 723. P-K4 724. P-K4 725. P-K4 726. P-K4 727. P-K4 728. P-K4 729. P-K4 730. P-K4 731. P-K4 732. P-K4 733. P-K4 734. P-K4 735. P-K4 736. P-K4 737. P-K4 738. P-K4 739. P-K4 740. P-K4 741. P-K4 742. P-K4 743. P-K4 744. P-K4 745. P-K4 746. P-K4 747. P-K4 748. P-K4 749. P-K4 750. P-K4 751. P-K4 752. P-K4 753. P-K4 754. P-K4 755. P-K4 756. P-K4 757. P-K4 758. P-K4 759. P-K4 760. P-K4 761. P-K4 762. P-K4 763. P-K4 764. P-K4 765. P-K4 766. P-K4 767. P-K4 768. P-K4 769. P-K4 770. P-K4 771. P-K4 772. P-K4 773. P-K4 774. P-K4 775. P-K4 776. P-K4 777. P-K4 778. P-K4 779.

Countdown to Christmas: 3

...a peppermill

A famous name on an elegantly wrapped package gives extra cachet to any gift. Asprey, whose catalogue includes items costing five or even six figures' worth of sterling, also have some coverable and affordable items. Eachew, the horrors of swizzle sticks, bottle thermometers, costly cradles and buckets too shallow to cool a hock bottle or a magnum.



Travelling pepper mill, with pochette, £7.25, cork gripper, £16.75 and expanding stopper, £17.25.

Maxie wants...

This week's Times chip is Maccabee, aged three

Start of play in our seasonal round-up to the Christmas card is declared one evening in October when the three of us were hanging round the kitchen after supper playing with matches and demagoguing Beatrice Potter.

Last year's hostilities broke out over the mother-in-law. The year before, over the inwards of an under-cooked duck (well, I never pretended to domestic attainments). This year's festal anguish began that evening when a casually introduced question revealed that the youngest member of the family triumvirate—Maxie, aged three, female—harboured unacceptable views on the subject of Christmas presents.

Maxie (short for Maccabee) is a child programmed from infancy to be peculiar, brash and naughty (up to a point), and to leap tall chesters in a single bound. In a word, to strike out, to shun the ordinary, to disdain the trivial trappings of fashion, to sneer at convention.

And what does she want for Christmas? One pair of striped dungarees and a rabbit. (I suppose in shame the third item—a clock.)

One pair of "scribble overalls", though they may fall short of the peculiar, brash and naughty (up to a point), and to leap tall chesters in a single bound. In a word, to strike out, to shun the ordinary, to disdain the trivial trappings of fashion, to sneer at convention.

A stuffed tiger: As rabbits, whether live or synthetic, fall within the parental category of meek

the juices streaming from the joints where I have punctured them with a knife) will be replaced this year with a brace of pheasants, but I shall order them now and ask for them to be prepared for me. (Those jewelled feathers are a complete deterrent and the last brace I was given was left hanging and hanging in the garage until, finally, I consigned them to the dustbin.)

My decorations are a shoddy collection. I keep meaning to buy replacements. Why not have a different theme this year—all green, with green candles and a touch of silver—or oranges and lemons and fresh fruit and vegetables such as fennel and purple aubergine, laced with red-berried holly and mistletoe. Another idea is to paint everything gold and silver—there are aerosol sprays which will help to give a good effect.

If—horror of horrors—you have a plastic tree, then ditch it this year for the cash. Light falling with every passing year—the nuisance of falling pine needles is offset by the tangy smell of resin.

If you always invite Aunt Maude and Uncle Arthur to lunch on Boxing Day and fall into a festive stupor in front of television, this year ask them to join in the buffet supper planned for the younger members of the household.

undesirables, we will settle on this spirited beast which also panders cleverly to the recipient's current obsession with stripes.

A large magnifying glass: this wraps up the scientific development and love-of-nature bit in one neat trick.

One ukulele: smaller than a piano, easier than a bassoon, less annoying than a violin, this should absorb the primitive musical impulses until we reach the electric guitar and amplifier stage next year.

A 64-pack of wax crayons: no adult who endured a childhood succession of miserable little eight-packs of crayons can fail to purchase the giant box on sight, at least once a year and probably more than once.

A record player: let her start ravaging her own equipment instead of mine.

One water pistol: high dis-

ruptive value: without being lethal.

And, we come clean at last. Along with all the books, the sweets, finger-paints, big red India-rubber balls, puppets and toy cars—a doll's house.

Cravola 64-pack, branches of W. H. Smith, about £2. Water gun, Hamleys and most toy shops, about 90p. Small white rabbit, pet shops, £3. Standard 4-inch magnifying glass, most opticians, £3.50. Bright striped overalls, branches of Hennes of Scandinavia, from £4. Stuffed tiger, Hamleys, about £13.50. Ukulele, musical instrument shops, £7-£10. Corpul Music Maker gramophone, electrically run, model (B3400) with radio, £27.95; battery run, model (B3000), £23.50. Doll's house, Krislin Boybars toy shops, from £3p.

Leslie Plummer

One tradition I am loath to change is the mince pie and sherry we dole out to carol singers when we invite them into the hall to sing their best carols. As a child this was the aspect of Christmas I was most attached to. Another is riding on Boxing Day morning—a marvellous way of getting rid of the overfull feeling from the previous day.

Diana Patt

Next week in Countdown: why Isabel (14) is hoping for the Beatles and Christopher (12) covets a chip shop kit. Also, Hugh Clayton on grading gifts, Noel Goodwin on recordings of the popular classics and Diana Pollock on weaseling your luggage.

price of £100 to each of the three readers who submit the card which, in the judges' opinion, has the greatest artistic merit in the following price range: below 15p, 15p-25p and over 25p.

indeed, from any store, avoid a brandy warmer, Elgin and "chisle" glasses, fishbowl-like brandy "balloons"—no one knowing anything about wine will thank you for them.

A chrome and bamboo gripper for holding the cork of a sparkling wine while you turn the bottle is useful, so is a silver-plated expanding stopper for keeping in the fizz in bubbly wines; indeed, this type is more versatile than the "push down and clamp" stopper because it will work on a magnum as well as a bottle. What I should like most from

this emporium, however, is a gilt "travelling" peppermill, as small as a lipstick, with its own red purse string pouch. Useful for peppering up tomato juice or adding to bullshots.

The "Winesaver" is a device which claws out broken or driven in corks from a bottle—perhaps a gadget, but one that will certainly create conversation and interest with anyone looking for a drink while you are fishing about with it. It is neatly made and sleekly finished, is easy to pack and light to post.

British wine lovers may already have subscriptions to *Decanter* magazine—or they should have. The San Diego *Wine Spectator*, a newspaper-style fortnightly is packed with information from throughout the world, specialist contributions by respected authorities.

The *Winesaver* costs £3 inclusive of postage from Kitchen Plus, c/o Phoenix Callar Restaurant, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

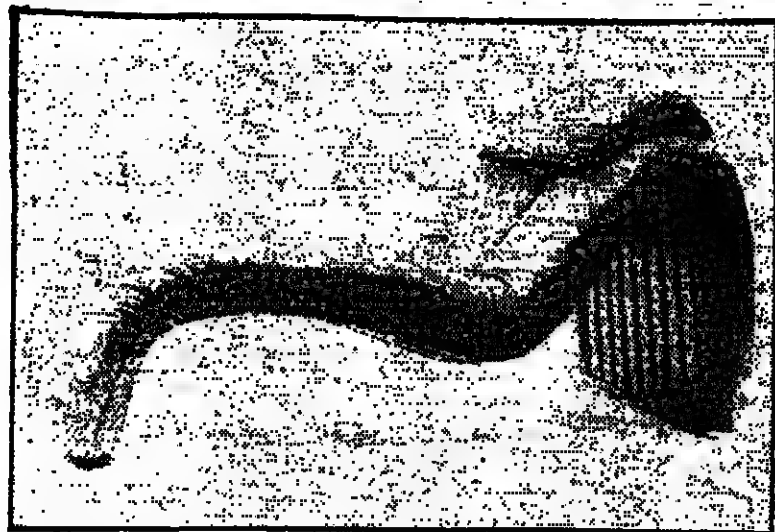
Decanter Magazine costs £16 a year in the United Kingdom. Write to them at 16 Blackfriars Lane, EC4.

The *Wine Spectator* costs \$25 a year, from its offices at 305 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, United States.

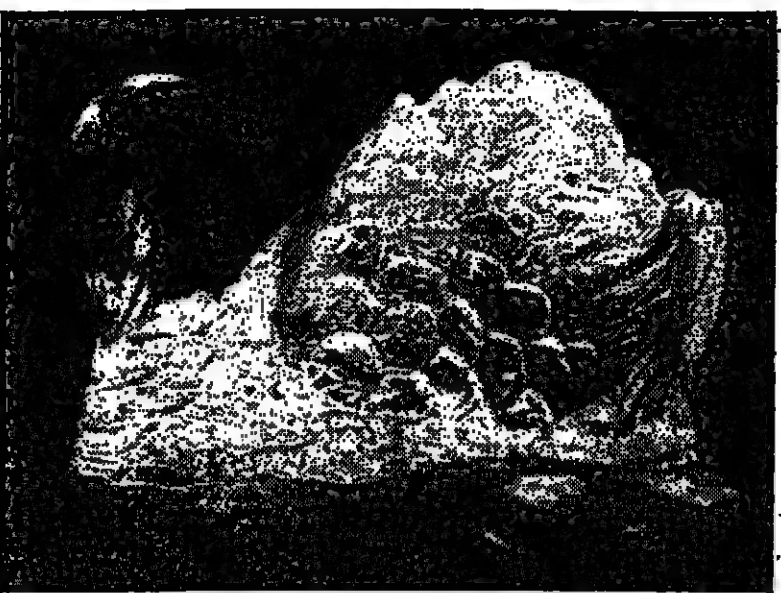
Pamela Vandyke Price

LET US HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT PROBLEM

WINE GIFT: A at £17.50. Containing one bottle of each of the following: 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476,



The shape of comfort to come — one of the showpiece award winners in this week's International Furniture show in Birmingham. Designed by Mel Mason of furniture makers Welbeck House, and John Greaves who is, wouldn't you guess from the shape, on the design team of Lotus cars, the Lagos Lounger is in soft hide and will cost around £399 when it becomes available next February.



Ice cold at Christmas

If you are planning a party and would like something different as your centrepiece, you might care to consider one of those elaborate ice sculptures that are to be seen dripping inexorably into a hundred embarrassed goblets at all the best banquets. There is no longer any need to spend about £200 to prove that your own ice man cometh, for now there are decorative moulds to fill with water and freeze at home.

There are seven shapes, all between 5½in and 9½in high — a Christmas tree, a horn of plenty, an artichoke, a shrimp boat, a fish, a dolphin and, the most effective I think, a swan. You can fill them with boiled water (boiling gives greater clarity) and, for special effects, add a little food colouring. In normal room temperature the frozen shape will, I am assured, last well for two hours.

G. Ettinger, 11 Warwick Street, Regent Street, London W1R 6PU, telephone 01-734 4692, will give names of stockists, or will supply the moulds by mail order — £10.45 each, including p & p.

If the idea of party food whets

your appetite, home-made goodies to buy now and freeze until Christmas are among the novel ideas at a charity sale organized by the London Service League next Tuesday. There will also be crafts made by members, as well as a selection of gifts from 17 shops which will have stands at the bazaar.

Among the foods are gingerbread houses in Tudor and Queen Anne style, £10 to £12, tree ornaments made in cookie dough, candy cones and rocking horses at £2 each, and several varieties of quiches, fruit breads, pumpkin or mince pies, soups and Christmas biscuits.

Decorative items include tree ornaments in felt at £1 each, in hand-painted wood at £2.50 and there are door knocker wreaths in taffeta plaid ribbon with apples and berries £5.50 to £12.50.

The Boutique de Noel will be held at Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, W1 from 11am to 3pm and there will be a £2 entrance fee. Instead of being donated to an individual charity, proceeds go to community projects organized by the league — among recent ones a drug awareness programme for schools, and help and entertainment for pensioners.

Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

Another Irons in the fire

Having a younger brother on the brink of world fame is not altogether an advantage when you are an original, talented and independent character yourself. So you can imagine Christopher Irons' reaction when my photographer asked him "Would I be taking your picture if it weren't for all the hoo-ha about Jeremy?"

The answer, I can assure you, is "Yes", for I first met the two brothers a year ago when they floated past my house in Jeremy's graceful Victorian sailing punt. One of his rare moments of relaxation between filming *Brideshead* and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*.

At the time, Christopher was just setting up an interesting glass studio in Cambridge but had not yet produced his first complete collection. It is now ready — and the timing has rather more to do with selling beautiful glass gifts for Christmas than with hanging on to the coat tails of a publicity giant.

Not that Christopher is a stranger to the publicity that goes with making films, for during a somewhat undemanding phase of his career buying equipment for the copper mines in Zambia, he became involved in filming documentaries shown on BBC's *World About Us*.

He graduated to producing his own films, but eventually decided that he must find a career which would allow him more time with his wife and two children.

With a background which included an engineering training, skippering a chartered yacht in the Mediterranean, and managing

a timber company which, with the filming, provided a combination of artistic freedom and technical discipline, the setting up of Cambridge Glassmakers was a logical step once he had been introduced to Dillon Clarke, a talented freelance artist in glass, who has had her work exhibited in many countries.

Together they have gathered round them a group of experienced craftsmen and Christopher has provided an unusually stimulating atmosphere — a small workshop where studio glass artists have the chance to produce experimental decorative "one-offs", cushioned by the regular production of two functional ranges, one based on traditional English drinking glasses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and one entirely modern. The quality that the pieces have in common is that they are all hand-made and use techniques that cannot be duplicated by machine.

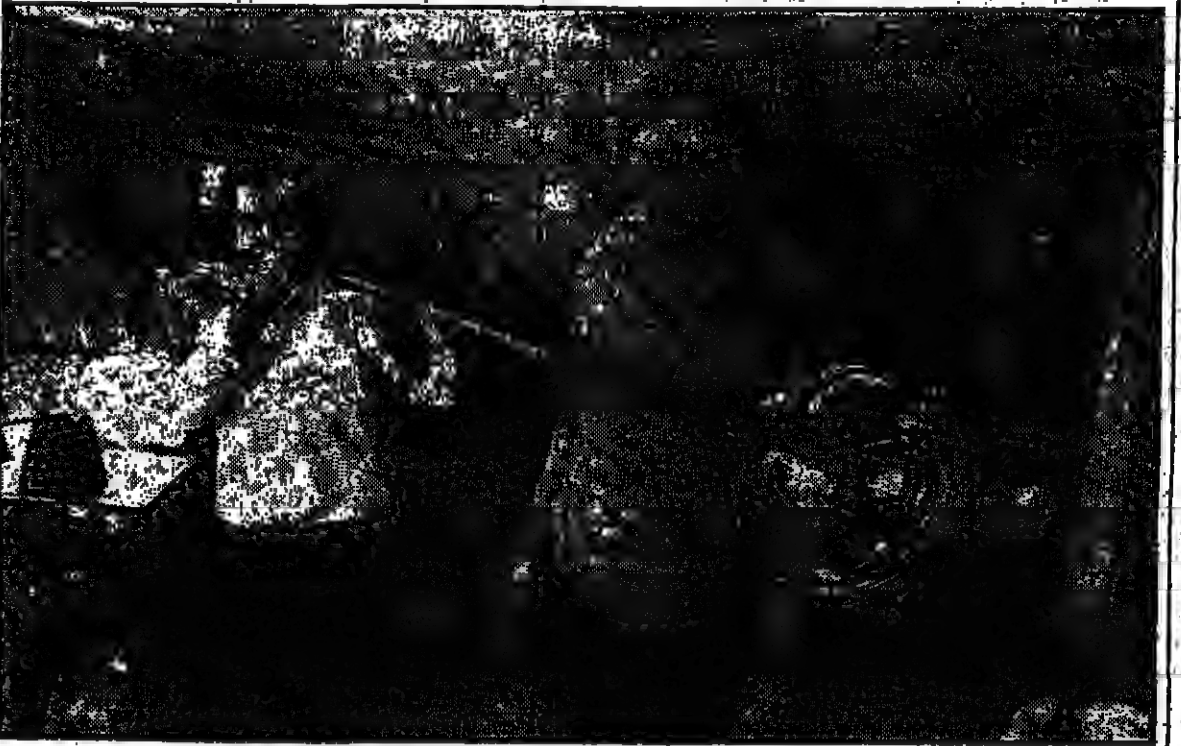
"They are not only hand-made, but better made", says Christopher. "That's what hand-making is all about. If you can't make it better, why bother at all?"

There are speciality glasses, each of which comes with its own recipe. A hearty brew called Mr Pickwick's caudle (oatmeal, spices and ale) is suggested for the caudle cup (£9.33) which today might be used for punch, and the hippocratic glasses, (three sizes from £17.48 to £20.42) were originally for a spicy drink to aid the digestion after a heavy meal but would now be used for liqueur or sherry.

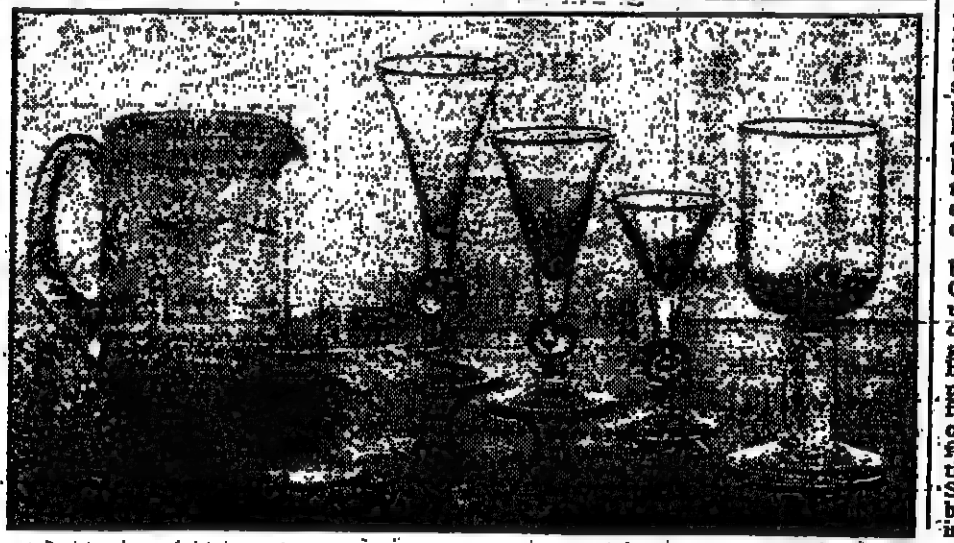
The English tankard (£13.20) comes with a recipe for mulled ale that sounds extremely palatable. You need one pint of ale, four tablespoons brandy, juice of one lemon, half pint water, ½ oz demerara sugar, 2 tablespoons each rum and gin, pinch ground nutmeg, pinch ground cinnamon. The ingredients were mixed together and traditionally mulled by immersing a red hot poker in the liquid. With such a lethal mixture I doubt if there was much of the poker left.

For those who prefer modern glass, there is the Midsummer range. The lines are simple and all the emphasis is on colour and texture — small bowls in frosted pinks, greens and blues swirled with clear stripes in the same pastels, £12.26 each, large salad bowls at £24.70, opalescent jugs in the same cool pastels looking delicious as a frozen daquiri — various sizes from £18.41 to £37.40.

In London you can find examples of both the traditional and modern ranges at Asprey's City branch in Fenchurch Street. David Messum of Windsor has mostly the modern pieces, Francis & Co., 18 St. Michael's Row, Chester, the traditional. Joshua Taylor, Cambridge, James Rossiter, Bath and The Kenall Gallery, Winchester, Gloucestershire, have both. For other stockists write to Cambridge Glassmakers, Auckland Road, Cambridge CB3 8DW, or telephone 0223 316464. They also welcome visitors to watch the molten glass being worked by hand.



Christopher Irons in his workshop with glassmaker John Payne, and below handmade glass by Cambridge Glassmakers. Left, from the modern Midsummer range, one pint jug with twist handle, £24.77 and 4½ in spiralled bowl, £14.81, both in frosted pink, blue or green. From the King's Hall traditional range, three cordial glasses, £15.82, £12.51 and £11.22 and a twist stemmed goblet, £27.23.



Gardening/Roy Hay

A new angle on basic planning

It seems only yesterday that, looking for Christmas presents for friends, we used to complain that "You get nothing for £1 these days". Then it became £2, £5 and now £10, or to be pedantically correct, £9.95 — for that seems to be around the current average for books for garden lovers.

After a lull for a year or so there has been quite a spate of horticultural books, several of a general nature but also happily a number on one genus or group of plants.

Starting with a basic book we have *The Garden Planner* (Fontana £6.95, Collins £9.95 hardback). The consultant editor was Ashley Stephenson, and 19 contributors, of whom I was one, have covered the subject from a new angle.

They ask first: "What kind of a garden do you have? what can be done to improve the soil, drainage, or shelter?" Then "What kind of garden do you want?" The answers, with a wealth of illustrations, both in colour and monochrome, set out in detail different types of garden or garden features and how to achieve them.

Another symposium, *The Wisley Book of Gardening* edited by Robert Pearson (Collingridge £15) contains

contributions from 29 authors who cover virtually every aspect of gardening. The illustrations, particularly the line drawings by Charles Stitt, are both helpful and attractive.

Anthony Huxley has filled a gap with *The Penguin Encyclopedia of Gardening* (Allen Lane £9.95). It is neither plant encyclopedia nor how-to-do-it book, but an encyclopedia of technical terms from "abscission" to "zygomorphous" taking in on the way descriptions of tools, chemicals and in the quarter of a million words a vast amount of information that a gardener may need.

It should stand alongside the best of the general encyclopedia works on every gardener's bookshelf. There are 16 pages of colour pictures of gardens — beautiful, but mostly not providing much inspiration for those of us with a smaller acreage than Blenheim Palace or Stourhead.

It is a poor year if no book appears about roses, and always a good year when David Hessayon produces one of his "expert" books. This year he has given us *The Rose Expert* (PBI Publications £1.95). It is, of course, excellent value with colour on

every page, portraits of hundreds of rose varieties, and chapters on rose cultivation, diseases, pests and other matters the rose enthusiast should know about. It is the best value of this autumn's book crop.

Most of us like a "rag to riches" type of story, and those who have enjoyed many television programmes from Arthur Billitt's garden will also enjoy his *The Story of Clark's Farm* (Ward Lock £6.95). In it he tells how with unerring skill almost single handed he created a garden from a derelict patch, making it into the large highly productive, immaculately kept one that it is today.

I have never been hooked on bonsai or dwarfed trees; to me they are deliberately deformed. But millions of people throughout the world are fascinated by them and will welcome *The Art of Bonsai* by Peter Adams (Ward Lock £7.95).

Growing a bonsai tree is not just a matter of keeping it hovering between life and death — although some specimens have been so hampered by a thread in their shallow containers for 100 years or more. This is the best book on the subject I have seen.

Again, cacti — and other

succulents are not my favourite group of plants — but they give great pleasure to millions of people, they are not very demanding and in their infinite variety quite fascinating. So the very reasonably priced *Pocket Encyclopedia of Cacti in Colour* by Edgar and Alan Lamb (Blandford £3.95) must be obvious tempt even the merest beginner in cactus culture. It really is splendid value, with 326 beautiful colour pictures of cacti and other succulents. The quality of the colour plates even by today's high standards is remarkable.

The geranium, or to be botanically correct the genus *Pelargonium*, has staged a remarkable comeback. The zonal varieties have always been popular for bedding and now that millions of gardeners have a heated greenhouse the regal and other types that are best grown under glass are in demand.

For the enthusiast, *Geraniums for Home and Garden* by Alan Sheppard (David & Charles £8.95) is also well illustrated, filled with highly competent technical advice, compulsory reading and an invaluable reference book.

But the text alone makes this a book that anyone interested in ornamental shrubs must acquire — by drawings, or as a present or as a last resort by purchase.

Still for the specialist we have *The Bulb Book* by Martyn Rix and Roger Phillips (Pan £6.95 paperback, Lock £10.95 hardback). This is a beautiful photographic guide to more than 800 bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes. Most of the plants are shown in flower and leaf and most unusually with their root system intact a presentation I have not previously seen in a modern book. Even more fascinating are the lovely photographs of many of our treasured garden plants growing in the wild.

Finally we have *Ornamental Shrubs* by C. E. Lucas Phillips and Peter Barber (Cassell £14.95). It is a large book and describes thousands of shrubs we may grow in Britain today. It contains 32 pages of colour and a fair complement of monochrome illustrations, but even if it might have been thought that more black and white illustrations, or line drawings, would have made the book much more valuable.

But the text alone makes this a book that anyone interested in ornamental shrubs must acquire — by drawings, or as a present or as a last resort by purchase.

Felicity McCready
has two small children, a home
— and a regular order for
Woman and Home.
She has an eye for good value...



like this festive December issue!

TAILOR-MADE GIFTS
A Christmas workshop of clever gifts, easy to make and a pleasure to give — and to receive!

CHRISTMAS COOKERY
Turkey with a tasty difference... home made sweets and biscuits (marvellous little gifts)...

a soft-iced Christmas roses cake... and masses of bright party ideas.

WIN GROCERIES FOR A YEAR
A grand free-entry competition based on Mary Meredith's corned beef recipes — first prize £50 of groceries every week for a year (or £2,600 cash).

FAMILY KNITS
Sweaters that bridge the generation gap beautifully.

FASCINATING PEOPLE
Patrick Litchfield tells the behind-the-scenes story of the royal wedding photographs... and TV presenter Judith Henna tells how she manages a family and a career.

FABULOUS SPECIAL OFFERS
Superb cashmere and wool coat + 666 pieces of cookery paperware + Seasonal wines and sherries + Living flower-pot cards delivered to your friends (Wine offer available in U.K. mainland only).



All in the big-value December
Woman and Home

[illegible]

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9, Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Savers get
a bonus,
page 20

Business News

THE TIMES Saturday November 14 1981

Personal
finance,
pages 20 and 21

Inflation at 11.7pc and set to rise

By Melvyn Westlake

Inflation turned upwards again last month and looks set to rise further by the end of the year. The 0.9 per cent increase in the retail price index during October was the largest monthly rise since the spring, pushing the year-on-year inflation rate to 11.7 per cent from 11.4 per cent in September.

With mortgage and utility price increases in the pipeline, inflation will probably go back over 12 per cent in the next couple of months, exceeding the Government's forecast by more than 2 percentage points.

The main factors behind the latest increase are the supplementary rates levied by a number of local authorities, fears of a shortage of food, and higher cigarette and drink prices. The effect of supplementary rate calls was only partially offset by a cut in bus and tube fares, mainly in London.

The event that has most upset the Government's calculations has been the fall in the pound against other currencies. This has made many imported goods more expensive.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, effectively conceded in Parliament this week that the Government's hopes on inflation had received a setback. He did not expect inflation to fall as fast during the next few months as during the past 18 months. The fall in the exchange rate would inevitably exert some pressure in the opposite direction, he said. But he insisted that the trend should remain downward.

However, the upward trend does not seem likely to be resumed until next year. The increase in mortgage rates from 13 to 15 per cent, which is just beginning to be felt, will add two-thirds of a point to the retail price index. On top of this, gas, rail and telephone charges are all going up.

Manufacturing industry is still experiencing sharp increases in the cost of fuel and materials and in many cases, these have still to be passed on.

The House of Lords will rule in the next few days whether London's supplementary rate call and reduced transport fares remain in force. It has been suggested that London Transport fares could triple if the Lords rule against the Greater London Council.

New forecasts are being prepared by the Treasury. Most private forecasts are predicting inflation in double figures during 1982.

This would mean there had been no overall improvement since the Government's target of 10 per cent in May, 1979, when the inflation rate was 10.3 per cent.

The main area of Government success has been in getting wage increases down. Wages and salaries per unit of output are now rising at a rate of 1.3 per cent, a sharp improvement in productivity this year has offset much of the rise in unit labour costs.

The rate of inflation now depends critically on the level of wage increases during the present round.

Britain's present inflation is about average for the European Community, but a little higher than for the average of all industrial countries, which was 10.8 per cent in September.

High hopes of further cut in interest rates

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Hopes were high last night that the banks will announce further cuts in their interest rates early next week.

Mr Roy Gamble, general manager of the Midland Bank, said: "There are good grounds for a modest reduction in base rates in the next week or so."

Other banks were also optimistic, though some expressed caution about the prospect of liquidity shortages as the main tax-gathering season approaches.

The feeling in money markets is that banks will reduce base rates from 15 to 14 per cent, and perhaps by a further 1 per cent to 14 per cent by Christmas.

It seems unlikely that building societies will reconsider their interest rates until the bank base rates come down to 14 per cent or less.

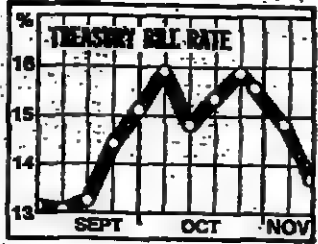
The new mood of optimism in financial markets springs almost entirely from the rapid decline in interest rates in the United States.

This, moreover, is a trend which may still have some way to run as the United States economy moves deeper into recession.

Mr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers in New York, yesterday predicted that the prime lending rates of United States banks, at present 16 1/2 per cent, could fall to 15 per cent within the next four weeks.

The more dollar rates fall, the more room there is to lower United Kingdom interest rates without weakening the pound.

This week the interest rate differential in favour of the London market has brought considerable overseas demand for sterling, and the relatively high returns available in gilts.



BP blames oil cuts on tax uncertainty

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Plans for the development of four oil and gas fields in the North Sea have been frozen by the Government's offshore taxation regime.

BP executives who supported the recent submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association for tax modifications, confirmed yesterday that all the company's future field development plans were under scrutiny because of continuing uncertainty.

The marginal fields where development would almost certainly go ahead if the Government introduced changes are the Andrew field with both oil and associated gas reserves, the Bruce gas field, and an extension of the giant Forties field and other reserves which lie to the south of the large Ninian field.

Changes in the offshore tax regime, coupled with higher prices for gas, would provide the impetus for field development plans to go forward. But BP, along with other offshore operators, is faced with the Government's decision to add an additional £1,000m through the supplementary petroleum duty introduced in the Budget this year.

The new duty and other tax changes mean that BP will pay £300m more in taxes this year than the £1,700m it paid last year.

In discussions with the Government the company is emphasising the importance of modifications being made to encourage the development of marginal fields while at the same time not increasing the tax burdens on fields already in production.

Meanwhile the company is pressing ahead with the development of its Magnus field to which it was too heavily committed before the latest round of tax changes. The production platform is due to be completed next month and will be floated on in spring next year with first oil production scheduled for April 1983.

ICL pays chip 'royalty'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

ICL, the British computer company, has agreed to pay Fujitsu, the Japanese electronics company for advanced microchip technology.

The companies, which announced a collaborative agreement in October, are also negotiating the £100m guarantees required by the Japanese Exim Bank which could provide credit facilities for the deal.

Mr Robb Wilmut, managing director of ICL, said yesterday that there was a small payment which would compensate Fujitsu for giving ICL early access to their microchip technology. He emphasized that the payment was modest and well within ICL's financial budget.

The two companies have started work on the customized chips which will be made for ICL based on Fujitsu technology. It is expected that the Japanese company will become ICL's preferred supplier.

The final details of the agreement, however, have not been worked out and the level of payment to be made to Fujitsu in exchange for the early use of the chip technology has also not been decided.

ICL last month announced the basis of the agreement giving the British company access to a new range of super computers and advanced microchip technology.

Laker wins a year's delay in paying £6m

By Simon Proctor

Laker Airways yesterday won some breathing space in its fight to finance the purchase of five DC10 aircraft when the principal American Government agency and its partners financing the deal agreed to a 12-month moratorium on the repayment of part of the \$161.2m (£84.8m) debt.

Laker was due to repay \$12.7m (£6.7m) to the American bankers originally on September 15 but was granted two monthly moratoriums on repayment, the second of which expired yesterday. Another repayment of \$12.7m is due next March.

Three sets of loans are involved—\$86.5m from Eximbank, the American Government export credit agency, and \$74.4m from Private Export Funding Corporation, of New York. The latter loan is guaranteed by Eximbank, and a further \$24.8m is being provided by commercial banks.

A statement from Eximbank said: "Eximbank, PEFCO and the private lenders involved in financing five DC10 aircraft for Laker Airways have agreed to reschedule the two principal payments, which were originally due to them on September 15, 1981, and March 15, 1982. All rescheduled amounts would then be payable in equal amounts over the remaining term of that lender's credit."

Interest rates on rescheduled principal amounts would be set by the respective lender. Interest on the original debt, however, will continue to be paid on the date at the rate provided for in the credit agreement.

Next week negotiations on the rescheduling of a separate loan to Laker—\$131m from a group of international banks headed by Midland Bank International—are expected to be concluded. This loan is for the purchase of three A-300 Airbus.

Yesterday, senior banking sources indicated that about three-quarters of the 13 banks had agreed to a rescheduling arrangement.

EEC sugar rule sours UK wines

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's 200 commercial vineyards are threatened by EEC wine regulations that could put up prices by about 25p a bottle.

Major Colin Gillespie, chairman of the English Vineyards Association said: "This is an enormous body blow which could have serious effects on the industry."

British growers work on about 1,000 acres, mainly in the South. They were already running into difficult times because of the second poor harvest after three indifferent ones.

The EEC problem has arisen because of the frequent need to add sugar grown so far north to add sugar before fermentation to bring up the alcohol level.

The EEC regulations would make producers add sugar in the form of a liquid grape product to discourage unnecessary adulteration of wines. Commercial winemakers adding other forms of sugar would face a levy.

Costs of bringing such products from the Continent, together with potential over-ordering, would add at least £1.50 to the cost of each gallon of British wine, according to Major Gillespie, who has vineyards near Wells, Somerset.

This could have a disastrous effect on British wine sales as prices are already comparatively high at an average £3.50 a bottle.



Mr Christopher Ann, a vineyard owner at Alfriston, East Sussex, with a selection of English wines.

Worst month in two years for societies

By Louisa Bourke

Savers slammed the building society industry last month, cutting the flow of funds to £154m, the lowest for two years.

Net receipts have been running at fairly modest levels throughout 1981, exceeding £400m only in January and May of this year. The October figures came as no surprise to the societies who had expected the fierce competition from National Savings to divert funds usually channelled into building society accounts.

Mr Richard Wain, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, blamed the fall in net receipts on competition, saying: "Unfortunately there is little sign of any recovery, though the recent small decline in market interest rates is encouraging."

The societies can live with net receipts at these levels for some months as demand for home loans is slack and shows signs of declining further.

Homebuyers borrowed £938m during October, the second month running that lending slipped below the £1,000m level, and societies report a noticeable falling off in the number of applications for loans. This decline will be heightened by the seasonal slump in lending over the Christmas period.

The fall-off in receipts is not being taken lightly by societies. Bristol and West yesterday announced a number of measures to attract customers back to its branches, including an investment account paying 2 per cent over the recommended rate of 9.75 per cent, with virtually no withdrawal constraints.

The society will also experiment with 12-hour opening, six days a week at its head office in Bristol and first-time buyers are being offered a 0.5 per cent reduction on the basic mortgage rate of 15 per cent, on loans up to £15,000. This could prove a powerful magnet to pull in customers.

The big five societies are sceptical of this move and are unlikely to follow.

Most are looking at introducing new consumer services such as cheque book facilities and, several, including the Halifax, have experimented with cash dispenser machines. Bristol and West plans, page 20.

Japanese cut exports to win trade peace

From Paul Roulledge, Tokyo, Nov 13

The Japanese Government is seeking to reassure Western trading partners by introducing curbs on excessive exports of manufactured goods.

British MPs visiting Tokyo, who have raised the issue of trade friction with ministers, senior civil servants and industrial organizations believe an announcement will be made shortly.

One proposal being canvassed at cabinet level is a selective surcharge on exports. It is likely that Japan's domestic market will be opened more to the West.

There could also be greater official encouragement for East-West industrial links—such as the SL-Honda deal—and greater investment in countries where Japanese exports are being blamed for the collapse of domestic manufacturing companies.

Ministers disagree on the degree of export self-discipline and what form it should take, but Japanese employers accept that their trading activities have fuelled a strong protectionist lobby in Europe.

Mr Hoshin Matsuzaki, managing director of Nikkeiren—the Japanese CBI—told visiting British industrial journalists that any return to worldwide trade protectionism would be a fatal blow to Japan.

He conceded that if Japan exported so much that certain sections of western industry were destroyed, that would also harm the country.

"It seems that the government is considering limiting the growth of exports," he said.

The cabinet could show its hand on a package of trade measures early next month. But it is needed to coordinate the differing views among government agencies and to allow Mr Suzuki, the Prime Minister, to carry out a cabinet reshuffle.

Investors deluge Exco

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Money broker Exco International, which makes its stock market debut next week, has received applications worth £12.83m from share investors.

The offer for sale of 14.5 million shares at 140p to raise £20m attracted 195,000 applicants and was oversubscribed 62.5 times, N. M. Rothschild the merchant bank handling the sale said yesterday.

Because of the big demand, which was calculated after rejecting a number of multiple applications, Rothschild is to allot the shares on the basis of a weighted ballot, although applications for 58,000 shares and over will automatically get about 1.4 per cent of the shares applied for. Those who applied for between 2,500 to 55,000 will go into a weighted ballot for parcels of 800 shares. Applications for between 800 and 2,000 shares and for between 200 to 600 shares will have a chance in the ballot of getting a parcel of 400 and 200 shares respectively.

The complex weighting of the ballot means that the bigger the application in each band, the greater the chance of being allocated a parcel of shares.

Rothschild said it expects letters of allotment and regret will be posted next Tuesday and dealings will start on Wednesday. Stock market sources expect the shares to open at a 60p to 100p premium.

MARATHON FIGHTS BID

Marathon Oil is considering complete or partial liquidation as an alternative to a merger with Mobil.

Marathon president, Mr Harold Hooperman said another option was declaration of an extraordinary dividend. Marathon was also considering the repurchase of its own shares or a business combination.

Mobil has confirmed discussing a "hold separate" agreement with the Federal Trade Commission which would allow it to acquire Marathon before antitrust questions are resolved, but which would keep it independent for 180 days, during which the commission could study the antitrust issues and reserve the right to order Mobil to divest itself of Marathon.

Stock Markets	
FT Index	519.2 up 1.0
FT 100	63.55 up 0.45
FT All Share	308.28 down 0.28
Bargains	16,817
Sterling	
\$ 1.9080	up 1.36 cents
Index	90.7 up 1.3
New York	\$1.9120
Dollar	
Index	107.0 up 0.3
DM	2.2200 up 63 pts
New York	\$413.80
Gold	
\$412	up \$150
Money	
3 mth sterling	144-144
3 mth Euro	13-14
6 mth Euro	13-13

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Blackwood Hedge	7p to 22 1/2p
Brit & Comm	7p to 32 1/2p
Brit Home St	10p to 13 1/2p
Caledonia Inv	18p to 28 1/2p
Carfax Capel	8p to 14 1/2p
Castlefield	10p to 35 1/2p
Huntleigh Group	13p to 9 1/2p
M & G Group	11p to 31 1/2p
Portals	10p to 50 1/2p
Rush & Tomkins	6p to 21 1/2p
Secombe Mars	15p to 24 1/2p
Stock Conv	6p to 34 1/2p
Trust Secs	10p to 25 1/2p
Union Discount	10p to 43 1/2p
Unit Trust	7p to 16 1/2p
Falls	
Atlantic Resc	5p to 23 1/2p
Brit Aerospace	5p to 18 1/2p
Broken Hill	12p to 61 1/2p
Lasco	12p to 48 1/2p
Mars BP	10p to 36 1/2p
Mercantile Res	12p to 47 1/2p
Pearce	2p to 15 1/2p
Plessey	7p to 33 1/2p
Racal Elect	10p to 43 1/2p
Stanger Oil	5p to 10 1/2p
Redfern Nat	6p to 37 1/2p
Shell Trans	7p to 34 1/2p
Thorn-EMI	7p to 34 1/2p
Triental	6p to 19 1/2p
Unit Trust	6p to 19 1/2p

Plea for tax indexation

Indexation of personal tax allowances should be restored in the 1982 Budget, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce has urged in a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Monty Finniston, the association's president, said such a move might encourage wage restraint.

He has also asked the Chancellor for a reduction in the National Insurance Surcharge and the abolition of the marriage rate of corporation tax on profits up to £200,000.

An International Monetary Fund mission will visit Japan on Monday for an annual meeting, with Japanese officials to review the country's economy.

Beer price war breaks out in southern pubs

A price war has broken out among the Big Five brewers (Derek Harris). Allied Breweries and Whitbread are freezing prices of their draught beer and lager in the south of England, although increases of up to 4p a pint have been put through in much of the south by Bass, Courage (part of Imperial Group) and Grand Metropolitan's Watney Mann subsidiary. Clubs also benefit from the price freeze.

Whitbread London and Whitebread Wexham are holding prices until March 1 next year. The decision affecting brewers from Ind Coope, Becks, Taylor Walker, Friary Meux and Romford, as well as national brands such as Double Diamond and Skol lager, runs to the beginning of January.

All the big brewers recently put through increases in draught beer in the north and much of the Midlands and a similar round had been expected throughout the south.

New ink factory

A printing ink factory with automated production and handling systems is to be built in Bristol. The development is a result of the growing integration of Redcliffe Inks of York, Bristol, and Aul and Wilburg of Watford, both part of the Sun Chemical organization.

Steel rebuttal

The European Economic Community yesterday denied United States allegations that "EEC members were dumping steel on the United States Market, and said aid given by some nations to their steelmakers was to reorganize the industry. The EEC rebuttal was made during a GATT meeting in Geneva.

Saudi order

Cranes Fruehof, the Norwegian-based trailer manufacturer, announced a £2.6m order to supply nearly 300 heavy duty trailers to Saudi Arabia for pipe-laying and oilfield work.

Dalgety to sell restaurants

Dalgety-Spillers is selling its Mario and Franco Restaurants chain to Kennedy-Brookes for £1m.

Nine London restaurants will change hands but two branches, in Leeds and Manchester, are excluded from the deal. Kennedy-Brookes owns the Brookers Hotels group.

Irish jobs boost

More than 1,200 jobs are to be created in Ireland at Shannon by Mital, the Canadian telecommunications company, and in Dublin by Storage Technology of the United States in expansion programmes.

MI-B rises

United States basic money supply M1-B rose 0.8 per cent to \$433,200m in the week ended November 4 from \$431,000m the previous week.

£200m fillip for docks

The loss-making Liverpool and London docks are to get £200m to enable them to help them to return to profitable operations, Mr David Howell, the Transport Secretary, announced yesterday.

Howell made it clear to the Port of London Authority and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company that they must break even by the end of next year. The Government does not intend to meet deficits incurred after that. Further manpower cuts would also be needed, he said.

Provision for the extra financial help is contained in the Transport (Finance) Bill published yesterday. The Bill also increases borrowing limits for British Rail and the National Bus Company to take account of inflation, and raises the grant limits for British Rail's loss-making passenger services.

Polish review

Officials from Poland's main Western creditor countries will meet in Paris next week to review the Polish economy and discuss rescheduling debt payments due next year.

Hoover jobs plea

A mass meeting of workers at the Hoover plant in West London, which is to close with the loss of 1,081 jobs, yesterday called for talks with the management to consider alternatives.

Statoil price rise

Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, yesterday raised its North Sea oil prices by \$15 per barrel, backdated to November 2.

Does the stock market really have a future? You bet.

Because now there's the Futures Index, the complete stock and commodity market betting service. Now you can bet on the movement of stocks, shares, commodities, currencies and market indices:

- No tax to pay: betting tax is paid by the Futures Index.
- At a cost of just 1% round turn.
- Free of middlemen or delays - you can back your hunches immediately.
- Without limits to your bets or winnings.
- You can bet on deposits (margins) of 10%, 15% and 75% - with the choice of betting 'up' or 'down'.
- Without the need for expert knowledge of the markets.
- You can hedge - protecting actual investments against market downturns.



The Futures Index. Send for our brochure today - and start your futures tomorrow. 'The best bet on the markets'

Please send me a copy of your brochure about the Futures Index.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

The Futures Index, 46 High Street, Warwick CV34 4AX.
Telephone Warwick (0926) 499551 or 499464

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Building societies

Bristol & West offers 2% bonus for savers

Building society investors cannot afford to miss the latest offer from Bristol & West — a seven-day notice account with no withdrawal penalties, paying a full 2 per cent over the recommended rate.

Bristol & West has put the building society world in turmoil with news of its Bristol Bond. Not even the smallest of small societies pays much more than 1 per cent over the recommended rate for ordinary account money.

At 11.75 per cent net of basic rate tax the Bristol Bond, which is effectively an ordinary account, outstrips all its competitors by a large margin.

The equivalent before-tax rate for a basic-rate taxpayer is 16.79 per cent. Unlike the small societies where investments and withdrawals are made by post, the Bristol & West has over 150 branches removing this major difficulty.

The differential of 2 per cent over the recommended ordinary share rate is guaranteed until October 31, 1984, though the ordinary share rate will, of course, fluctuate.

It makes little sense to go on investing with the Halifax, Abbey National and the rest if you can walk down the road to the Bristol & West and obtain 2 per cent more with only the marginal inconvenience of having to give seven-days notice of withdrawal.

Perhaps the best strategy is to keep £200 or so with your

regular building society for instant cash and transfer the balance to a Bristol Bond. Minimum investment is £200 with a maximum of £20,000 per person.

The offer is limited to £100m but is closing anyway on December 31. Cheltenham & Gloucester which launched a similar scheme at the end of April, took an estimated £100m in the space of six to eight weeks, and had to turn money away.

Not content with hammering the competition on investment rates, Bristol & West has also cut 0.5 per cent on the mortgage rate for new first-time buyers. Some £50m of mortgage money has been set aside for first time buyers.

The reduction of 0.5 per cent is certainly not to be sneezed at — repayments on a £15,000 25-year loan at 14.5 per cent are £187.61 a month before tax relief compared with £193.38 at the basic 15 per cent rate.

This reduction will also apply to first time buyers borrowing under the option mortgage scheme where the borrower pays a lower interest rate but receives no tax relief. Rates here are cut to 10.2 per cent from 10.5 per cent with monthly repayments on a £15,000 loan over 25 years of £143.04 to £139.84.

The big five societies have been taken aback by this latest move by Bristol & West

and are concerned that it may prosper at the expense, not of outside competitors, like the banks and national savings, but to the detriment of other building societies.

"The Bristol & West must be prepared to pay only 5 per cent on ordinary share accounts in order to be able to offer more attractive terms for longer term money."

But Andrew Breach, chairman of Bristol & West, maintains that his society can afford the higher rates because it has a relatively low ratio of term-share money on which it is paying extra.

"I hope other societies will not be seriously upset by those who can afford to offer the same attractive terms will consider doing it," said Mr Breach.

Lorna Bourke

Take care with gold

Throughout this week the gold market has been going through one of its periodic bouts of uncertainty. On Tuesday the price dropped by \$14.5 an ounce to hit a three-month low point of \$415.

Since then it has edged down further, though less dramatically, to finish the week at \$412.

As one bullion dealer put it: "The current mood is one of pessimism with the market struggling to find its level." There are several reasons for gold's poor showing so far in 1981.

First and foremost, the price of the yellow metal conforms very precisely to the basic economic influences of supply and demand. In recent months both South Africa and the Soviet Union, the world's largest producers of gold, have been selling large quantities in various parts of the world.

In addition to over-supply, the price of gold is also being dragged down by the high interest rates. United States rates may have eased slightly but with President Reagan's gloomy acknowledgment that the American economy is still in a bad shape, few people are looking for an early and large drop in interest rates to help divert money into precious metals.

Indeed, the heavy days of January 1980 when gold was trading at \$850 a gram, have not yet been repeated for some considerable time.

Conversely, it has to be remembered that gold is a commodity of notorious volatility. Traditionally it has proved a reliable barometer of fear and some observers predict that if there were an invasion of Poland or renewed tension in the Middle East, the price would zoom upwards.

But there is one other factor which has not been mentioned — the assassination of President Sadat hardly moved the market, nor did the earlier attempt on Mr Reagan's life. So the best advice must be to hold off in anticipation of a further fall.

The principal coins such as Kruggerands and Sovereigns command a ready market and, in addition, do not attract VAT. There is a premium normally of 3 per cent on the gold price on a one ounce basis.

For smaller investors they represent a better buy than bullion which does attract VAT unless it is held outside the United Kingdom.

In particular, investors should give a wide berth to gold bars being advertised by bullion dealers Johnson Matthey. Under the enticing slogan "A gift to treasure for those you treasure most" Johnson Matthey are using colour advertisements to sell gold bars ranging from 2.5 grams up to 20 grams.

Unfortunately, the prices being quoted represent very poor value — particularly in the light of the recent price decline.

You can buy a 20 gram gold bar (approximately two-thirds of an ounce) from Johnson Matthey for £204.24, including VAT until November 20. In London on Thursday afternoon the price was quoted at £164.54 including VAT.

Johnson Matthey are using colour advertisements to sell gold bars ranging from 2.5 grams up to 20 grams.

Admittedly Johnson Matthey would have to have fixed their published prices some time ago but with the gold price changes that have subsequently taken place, this is definitely an offer investors can refuse.

Lorna Bourke

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT FOR TWO POUNDS AN HOUR?



Insurance

True worth of a wife

Less than £2 an hour is the price put on the work done by housewives, yet working a 14-hour day, seven days a week, they still manage to top the earnings of an army sergeant major, bishop or fire chief.

Over £204 a week is the value of a housewife's work as a child-minder, seamstress, shopper, laundress, head cook and bottle washer, according to a Gallup survey conducted for the Legal and General insurance company.

The object of the exercise is to impress on husbands the value of the work done by their wives and in some instances where they were insured it was only minimal.

Term assurance which pays a lump sum on death within a specified time is the biggest barrier going in the insurance market and many life offices admit that the rates are so low they make little or no profit on this type of business. At £50 to £60 a year, not much more than the price of a packet of cigarettes a week, virtually everyone can afford it.

For very little extra you can buy similar cover with the option to convert to a savings type policy at a later date, without having to give any evidence of health.

Insurers quoting the most competitive rates for 15-year term cover for a 30-year-old include the two main non-commission paying mutual companies, Equitable Life and London Life, Lloyd's Bank (customers) and Crusader Insurance.

The same cover at age 45 becomes more expensive — £50,000 of 15-year term assurance will cost between £260 and £280 a year before tax relief, so it pays to buy this type of insurance when you are young.

Most competitive quotes in this age group are from Equitable Life, Zurich Life, Commercial Union and Guardian Royal Exchange. Equitable is actually the cheapest charging £255 a year for £50,000 of cover — but it is tough on medical requirements. A 45-year-old who is not as fit as he or she ought to be might prefer to try one of the other insurers.

A married couple with young children should aim for a minimum cover of £50,000 on each of their lives. If a wife is not sure whether her husband is insured she can always insure his life herself. Even if only income is from child benefit, the premiums are so low — and the consequences of not insuring so devastating — that it ought to be a top priority.

Similarly, divorced couples still need insurance cover for their ex-spouse. How would a wife dependent on maintenance payments cope if her ex-husband dies? The second wife would be entitled to any pension or death in service benefits but would have to fund these, through the state, or the near impossibility of cutting benefits to those who stay with an employer to provide a more equitable allocation of resources.

However, the association supports the basic recommendations of the Occupational Pensions Board, that the benefits allocated to early leavers should be updated by a minimum of 5 per cent a year after leaving an employer. At the moment, many who change jobs get no benefit increases in the time between leaving an employer and retirement age.

Lorna Burke

ing financially, is very cheap. A 30-year-old could buy £50,000 of 15-year term cover for around £50 to £60 a year (less tax relief), and it is surprising that so few people bother.

A straw poll of the married men in this office revealed that only 40 per cent had any life cover at all on the lives of their wives and in some instances even where they were insured it was only minimal.

Term assurance which pays a lump sum on death within a specified time is the biggest barrier going in the insurance market and many life offices admit that the rates are so low they make little or no profit on this type of business. At £50 to £60 a year, not much more than the price of a packet of cigarettes a week, virtually everyone can afford it.

For very little extra you can buy similar cover with the option to convert to a savings type policy at a later date, without having to give any evidence of health.

Insurers quoting the most competitive rates for 15-year term cover for a 30-year-old include the two main non-commission paying mutual companies, Equitable Life and London Life, Lloyd's Bank (customers) and Crusader Insurance.

The same cover at age 45 becomes more expensive — £50,000 of 15-year term assurance will cost between £260 and £280 a year before tax relief, so it pays to buy this type of insurance when you are young.

Most competitive quotes in this age group are from Equitable Life, Zurich Life, Commercial Union and Guardian Royal Exchange. Equitable is actually the cheapest charging £255 a year for £50,000 of cover — but it is tough on medical requirements. A 45-year-old who is not as fit as he or she ought to be might prefer to try one of the other insurers.

A married couple with young children should aim for a minimum cover of £50,000 on each of their lives. If a wife is not sure whether her husband is insured she can always insure his life herself. Even if only income is from child benefit, the premiums are so low — and the consequences of not insuring so devastating — that it ought to be a top priority.

Similarly, divorced couples still need insurance cover for their ex-spouse. How would a wife dependent on maintenance payments cope if her ex-husband dies? The second wife would be entitled to any pension or death in service benefits but would have to fund these, through the state, or the near impossibility of cutting benefits to those who stay with an employer to provide a more equitable allocation of resources.

However, the association supports the basic recommendations of the Occupational Pensions Board, that the benefits allocated to early leavers should be updated by a minimum of 5 per cent a year after leaving an employer. At the moment, many who change jobs get no benefit increases in the time between leaving an employer and retirement age.

But it is hard to see the

market falling far. Big brokers Phillips & Drew tell me that so far their sample companies reporting for the third quarter of this year have turned in profits 70 per cent up on the same months a year ago, though ICI has weighed in with a 100 per cent increase and will end up smaller as the returns come in.

It is also generally agreed that the economy is once again growing, as the industrial production figures for the third quarter have risen. The Exco International money broker offering for sale attracted £1,200m, which shows the sort of money there is around.

So be of good cheer, the stock market is still in the doldrums, but yesterday we felt just fine.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7 per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7 per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7 per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7 per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

Peter Wainwright

In brief New terms for NS certificates

Holders of the sixteenth issue National Savings certificates now have the option to extend their holding for a further — sixth — year; return is equivalent to 10.3 per cent.

The sixteenth issue was highly popular for the brief period it was on sale between December 1976 and March 1977. Largely because the Government had been over-generous in the terms offered with the result that it rapidly moved out of line with rates in general. Last year, holders were offered extension terms for the year equivalent to a return of 10.29 per cent.

There is a £750m invested in this issue and the extension terms are only marginally worse than the average return on the new twenty-third issue which is paying 10.5 per cent over the five-year term.

Young savers

Catch 'em young... the Woolwich is launching a special "Young Saver Account" which operates in the same way as an ordinary share account, pays the same interest of 9.75 per cent and has the same withdrawal facilities.

Children who invest will receive a special passbook, wallet and free badges. The new account is being launched with a competition for children to win a bicycle or a standard bicycle in order of importance for road safety and complete a sentence beginning: "The Woolwich is the one to be with because..."

The competition is designed to promote road safety and the winner will receive a Puch Cavalier 10-speed racing bicycle or a 3-speed multipurpose bicycle. Contestants have to place 10 features of a standard bicycle in order of importance for road safety and complete a sentence beginning: "The Woolwich is the one to be with because..."

Pension rights The Life Offices Association has added its thoughts to the continuing debate on the pension rights of job changers.

Better pension provision for early leavers is supported by the LOA as a "desirable objective", but like many others, the association points to the difficulty of either giving extra money to fund these improved benefits, or the near impossibility of cutting benefits to those who stay with an employer to provide a more equitable allocation of resources.

However, the association supports the basic recommendations of the Occupational Pensions Board, that the benefits allocated to early leavers should be updated by a minimum of 5 per cent a year after leaving an employer. At the moment, many who change jobs get no benefit increases in the time between leaving an employer and retirement age.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7 per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7 per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

Electricity rebates have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 10 per cent on average for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

Peter Wainwright

Local authority rates

Improvement in rebate levels

The row over the legality of London public transport fare cuts and the consequent supplementary rate demand, provides little comfort for those who have difficulty finding the cash to pay even the basic rates.

Most home owners will, by now, have received that most unwelcome of missives, the supplementary rate demand, and whether or not Greater London Council ratepayers are eventually obliged to pay all of it still hangs in the balance.

The most likely solution is that local authorities will ask for the money whatever the outcome of the appeal to the House of Lords — which is to be heard soon — but that subsequent rebate will be offset against the next rate demand.

Elsewhere, supplementary rate demands vary enormously, depending on the local authority. In metropolitan and city districts particularly they are substantial.

In Lancashire, for example, ratepayers will have to find an extra 18p in the pound, which for the average home owner, whose property has a rateable value of £145, means an extra £26.10 a year.

London ratepayers are particularly hard hit, with average supplementary demands ranging from about £30 to £50 depending on the area. The worst aspect of these requests for extra cash is that there is no guarantee that the local authority will not be back asking for more later in the year.

About the only bright spot is the news that rate rebates are to go up from November 23 and payments are quite generous.

Contrary to popular belief, there are no income limits on eligibility for rebate, so if you think that you might qualify it is worth applying.

Calculations for working

How to pay less rates

Many people are entitled to a rebate

Are you one of them?

Cover of a government explanatory leaflet for ratepayers.

Contrary to popular belief there are no income limits

out eligibility are complicated, but householders are entitled to a rebate of 60 per cent of rates, adjusted according to how much the householder's income falls above or below a statutory "needs allowance".

This needs allowance has been increased from £34.90 to £37.35 a week for a single person, in line with retirement pensions. The comparable figure for a married couple is up from £51.70 to £55.60 a week.

An elderly couple — one of the main categories of claim-

ants — with income of, say, £80 a week and paying rates of £7 a week will be entitled to a rebate of £2.74 a week from November 23. Single people are also eligible and a typical rebate for someone earning £80 a week with paying rates of £7 a week is £1.64.

Home owners are eligible, but so, too, are council tenants and tenants and sub-tenants of both furnished and unfurnished property.

Qualification for rebate depends on several factors — the number of people in the family, the level of income and the amount of rate paid. Water rates and sewage charges are excluded from rebate.

Tenants who pay an inclusive sum in rent to a landlord are often unaware that they can apply for a rate rebate. Anyone on supplementary benefits should check with the local DHSS office, because working out whether you are better off on supplementary benefit or with rate rebates is a complicated business.

When calculating income, certain amounts are disregarded — the first £125.25 of earnings (up from £96.00 and £5 of a partner's earnings).

The Department of the Environment produces a useful booklet on the subject, *How to Pay Less Rates*, which gives fuller details, and information should be available from your local town hall.

If you think that you might be eligible, but are not sure, apply anyway. Your local authority will tell you whether or not you qualify.

Lorna Bourke

Peter Garland

Unit Trust Performance

The tables show the value on November 1, 1981, of £100 invested 12 months ago (column A) and three years ago (column B), net income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer calculations. Figures supplied by Fidelity Investments, 150-152, Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

FINANCIAL	A	B
Abbey Worldwide Bond	121.8	156.5
S&P Financial	105.5	163.7
G.T. World Bond Fund	116.0	108.5
Nat West Financial	105.5	163.7
S&P International Bond	108.5	166.1
Target/Investment	104.0	179.6
Target/Financial	103.2	183.2
Key Fixed Interest	103.2	183.2
Target/Preference	103.2	183.2
C. Hoare & Co	103.2	183.2
Lloyds Bank	103.2	183.2
Midland Bank	103.2	183.2
Nat Westminster	103.2	183.2
TSB	103.2	183.2
Williams & Glyn's	103.2	183.2

* £100 deposit on sums of £10, £20, £50, £100, £250, £500, £1,000, £2,500, £5,000, £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000, £250,000, £500,000, £1,000,000, £2,500,000, £5,000,000, £10,000,000, £25,000,000, £50,000,000, £100,000,000, £250,000,000, £500,000,000, £1,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000, £5,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, £100,000,000

Cricket

Enterprising Srikant and patient Gursharan make England toil

From Richard Streeton
Poona, Nov 13

There has not been a clearer result at the Nandan Stadium here for a long time. Everything followed a predictable pattern here today. England, after losing the toss, were kept working hard all day in the first innings. Under-22 sides, including honours won by Gursharan Singh, an 18-year-old trainee at the Indian Air Force School, who completed a century on his first-class debut from the day's first ball. He capitalised on a free scoring start by the home side.

England dismissed the two opening batsmen, the run rate slowed drastically. Gursharan's only chance came at 93 when he was out for 107. He had dropped a low drive to his left hand. Otherwise for four hours he was the epitome of sound, orthodox batsmanship.

England bore up well to their

first full day of outcricket in scorching sun and 88 degree temperatures. This is a picturesque ground with a fine view one end of the Sahayra range of hills in the distance and an old fort and Hindu temple perched on high wooded ground to the right. Embury with an unchanged spell of 21 overs effectively sealed one end until well after tea and was the personification of accuracy while the quicker men in turn bowled at the opposite end.

Allot was the most direct of the four quicker men but quite rightly none of them have yet pulled out all the stops. Botham got some away movement early on even if his general direction was sometimes poor.

Srikant and Khanfar had their moments of luck at the start of the four quicker men but quite rightly none of them have yet pulled out all the stops. Botham got some away movement early on even if his general direction was sometimes poor.

England bore up well to their

out to a newly posted backward square leg as he attempted the stroke again. Gopal Sharma was beaten by Embury's turn as he tried to make room to hit the off-spinner through the covers. Embury's bowling was remarkably accurate for so early in the hour. Getting bowled the day's last over with the crowd on tenterhooks but Gursharan cut his fifth ball to the boundary to reach his hundred.

Turning to administrative matters, the discussions over England's charter flights have ended with England agreeing to pay £10,500 rather than the £12,800 asked after originally expecting to be charged £3,000.

So next week's game at Nagpur will definitely be played and England are spared a 14-hour train journey. If it sounds more like a climb-down than a compromise, it seems there was an original miscalculation by Indian Airlines.

England bore up well to their

Badminton

Scots stick to rules and delay choice

By Iain MacKenzie

There has been a further delay to the announcement of the Scottish party for the second round of the Thomas Cup against the Netherlands for so early in the hour. Getting bowled the day's last over with the crowd on tenterhooks but Gursharan cut his fifth ball to the boundary to reach his hundred.

England bore up well to their

Racing

Easter Eel can help Winter to elusive win

By Michael Seely

Easter Eel can give Fred Winter his first success in what promises to be one of the most exciting and competitive Mackeson Gold Cup ever run. Cheltenham's first major handicap chase of the season has attracted some fast and fluent jumpers. Easter Eel, a 10-year-old, exceptionally talented novice last season, his only defeat occurring when falling at the last fence at Ascot, has been clear of his rivals, and those in the Sun Alliance Novices Chase at the National Hunt meeting, where he appeared not to stay three miles a quarter, was by far conditions. The 10-year-old has been given a thorough preparation for today's race and is expected to be at his best over this afternoon's course, a 2m 2f and a half miles on good going.

England bore up well to their

minor handicaps at Kempton Park and Huntingdon by 20 and 25 lengths, respectively. This improvement in his form has been a boon to the handicapper but he has yet to prove he says this afternoon's distance. Easter Eel seems the safer selection in an open race.

England bore up well to their

Tennis

Tsuru on his way to victory at Cheltenham

By Michael Seely

Sworn looked every inch a champion in the making. Earlier Smith Eccles had given a forceful exhibition of jockeyship on Master Smudge in the Cheltenham 150th Anniversary Handicap. The 1979 Gold Cup winner's task was made easier when Sugarsly fell at the open ditch in front of the stands, bringing down the race. Tsuru, a 10-year-old, exceptionally talented novice last season, his only defeat occurring when falling at the last fence at Ascot, has been clear of his rivals, and those in the Sun Alliance Novices Chase at the National Hunt meeting, where he appeared not to stay three miles a quarter, was by far conditions. The 10-year-old has been given a thorough preparation for today's race and is expected to be at his best over this afternoon's course, a 2m 2f and a half miles on good going.

England bore up well to their

Top Australians unable to hide batting deficiencies

From Peter MacFarlane
Perth, Nov 13

The under-rated Pakistan touring side had Australia on the defensive after the first day of the first Test here today. Sent into bat by Javed Miandad on a wicket that was perfect for run scoring, the Australians showed again the fallibility of their top batsmen.

England bore up well to their

Not even the inclusion of the captain, Greg Chappell, who dogged opener, Bruce Laird, could hide the deficiencies of the Australian batsmen who repeatedly made errors against the attack of Imran Khan, Sarfaraz Nawaz and Sikander Bakht.

England bore up well to their

West Indians revived by stand of 165

By Iain MacKenzie

Addis Ababa, Nov 13.—Larry Gomes (58) and David Murray (72) not only shared a sixth-wicket stand of 165 to rescue the West Indians on the first day of their match against South Australia at the Addis Ababa Oval today. The tourists side were 271 for six at the close, having lost 106 for five. Gomes was out when he was adjudged to have hit a six, but he had hit 275, minutes and his seven fifties.

England bore up well to their

Equestrianism

Record bettered after 38 years

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Those who patronised the Dublin International show jumping championships in Dublin last year will be glad to hear that the world record bettered in the baroque event. At midnight, 19-year-old Michael Murphy and the 10-year-old, 1.60m, Irish gelding, originally produced by Ned Cash in County Kildare, cleared 6ft 7in, to break the previous record, set by a Dutchman in 1943, by half an inch.

England bore up well to their

Cheltenham programme

(Television (BBC 1): 1.15, 1.40, and 2.15 races)

12.30 ROSSBELL HURDLE (3yos; novices; £2,316; 2m)
12.45 1100-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
12.55 1111-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
13.05 1200-3 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
13.15 1211-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
13.25 1221-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
13.35 1231-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
13.45 1241-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
13.55 1251-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
14.05 1301-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
14.15 1311-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
14.25 1321-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
14.35 1331-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
14.45 1341-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
14.55 1351-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
15.05 1401-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
15.15 1411-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
15.25 1421-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
15.35 1431-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
15.45 1441-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
15.55 1451-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
16.05 1501-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
16.15 1511-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
16.25 1521-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
16.35 1531-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
16.45 1541-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
16.55 1551-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
17.05 1601-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
17.15 1611-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
17.25 1621-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
17.35 1631-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
17.45 1641-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
17.55 1651-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
18.05 1701-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
18.15 1711-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
18.25 1721-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
18.35 1731-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
18.45 1741-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
18.55 1751-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
19.05 1801-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
19.15 1811-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
19.25 1821-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
19.35 1831-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
19.45 1841-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
19.55 1851-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
20.05 1901-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
20.15 1911-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
20.25 1921-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
20.35 1931-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
20.45 1941-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
20.55 1951-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
21.05 2001-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
21.15 2011-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
21.25 2021-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
21.35 2031-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
21.45 2041-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
21.55 2051-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
22.05 2101-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
22.15 2111-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
22.25 2121-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
22.35 2131-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
22.45 2141-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
22.55 2151-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
23.05 2201-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
23.15 2211-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
23.25 2221-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
23.35 2231-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
23.45 2241-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
23.55 2251-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
24.05 2301-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
24.15 2311-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
24.25 2321-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
24.35 2331-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
24.45 2341-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
24.55 2351-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
25.05 2401-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
25.15 2411-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
25.25 2421-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
25.35 2431-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
25.45 2441-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
25.55 2451-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
26.05 2501-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
26.15 2511-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
26.25 2521-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
26.35 2531-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
26.45 2541-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
26.55 2551-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
27.05 2601-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
27.15 2611-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
27.25 2621-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
27.35 2631-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
27.45 2641-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
27.55 2651-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
28.05 2701-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
28.15 2711-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
28.25 2721-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
28.35 2731-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
28.45 2741-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
28.55 2751-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
29.05 2801-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
29.15 2811-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
29.25 2821-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
29.35 2831-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
29.45 2841-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
29.55 2851-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
30.05 2901-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
30.15 2911-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
30.25 2921-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
30.35 2931-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
30.45 2941-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
30.55 2951-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
31.05 3001-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
31.15 3011-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
31.25 3021-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
31.35 3031-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
31.45 3041-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
31.55 3051-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
32.05 3101-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
32.15 3111-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
32.25 3121-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
32.35 3131-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
32.45 3141-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
32.55 3151-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
33.05 3201-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
33.15 3211-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
33.25 3221-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
33.35 3231-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
33.45 3241-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
33.55 3251-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
34.05 3301-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
34.15 3311-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
34.25 3321-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
34.35 3331-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
34.45 3341-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
34.55 3351-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
35.05 3401-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
35.15 3411-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
35.25 3421-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
35.35 3431-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
35.45 3441-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
35.55 3451-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
36.05 3501-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
36.15 3511-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
36.25 3521-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
36.35 3531-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
36.45 3541-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
36.55 3551-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
37.05 3601-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
37.15 3611-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
37.25 3621-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
37.35 3631-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
37.45 3641-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
37.55 3651-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
38.05 3701-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
38.15 3711-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
38.25 3721-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
38.35 3731-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
38.45 3741-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
38.55 3751-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
39.05 3801-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
39.15 3811-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
39.25 3821-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
39.35 3831-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
39.45 3841-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
39.55 3851-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
40.05 3901-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
40.15 3911-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
40.25 3921-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
40.35 3931-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
40.45 3941-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
40.55 3951-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
41.05 4001-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
41.15 4011-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
41.25 4021-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
41.35 4031-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
41.45 4041-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
41.55 4051-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
42.05 4101-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
42.15 4111-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
42.25 4121-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
42.35 4131-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
42.45 4141-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
42.55 4151-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
43.05 4201-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
43.15 4211-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
43.25 4221-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
43.35 4231-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
43.45 4241-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
43.55 4251-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
44.05 4301-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
44.15 4311-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
44.25 4321-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
44.35 4331-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
44.45 4341-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
44.55 4351-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
45.05 4401-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
45.15 4411-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
45.25 4421-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
45.35 4431-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
45.45 4441-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
45.55 4451-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
46.05 4501-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
46.15 4511-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
46.25 4521-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
46.35 4531-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
46.45 4541-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
46.55 4551-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
47.05 4601-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
47.15 4611-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
47.25 4621-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
47.35 4631-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
47.45 4641-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
47.55 4651-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
48.05 4701-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
48.15 4711-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
48.25 4721-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
48.35 4731-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
48.45 4741-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
48.55 4751-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
49.05 4801-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
49.15 4811-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
49.25 4821-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
49.35 4831-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
49.45 4841-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
49.55 4851-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
50.05 4901-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
50.15 4911-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
50.25 4921-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
50.35 4931-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
50.45 4941-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
50.55 4951-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
51.05 5001-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
51.15 5011-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
51.25 5021-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
51.35 5031-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
51.45 5041-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
51.55 5051-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
52.05 5101-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
52.15 5111-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
52.25 5121-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
52.35 5131-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
52.45 5141-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
52.55 5151-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
53.05 5201-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
53.15 5211-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
53.25 5221-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
53.35 5231-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
53.45 5241-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
53.55 5251-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
54.05 5301-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
54.15 5311-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
54.25 5321-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
54.35 5331-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
54.45 5341-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
54.55 5351-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
55.05 5401-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
55.15 5411-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
55.25 5421-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
55.35 5431-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
55.45 5441-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
55.55 5451-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
56.05 5501-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
56.15 5511-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
56.25 5521-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
56.35 5531-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
56.45 5541-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
56.55 5551-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
57.05 5601-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
57.15 5611-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
57.25 5621-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
57.35 5631-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
57.45 5641-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
57.55 5651-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
58.05 5701-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
58.15 5711-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
58.25 5721-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
58.35 5731-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
58.45 5741-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
58.55 5751-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
59.05 5801-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
59.15 5811-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
59.25 5821-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
59.35 5831-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
59.45 5841-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
59.55 5851-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
60.05 5901-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
60.15 5911-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
60.25 5921-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
60.35 5931-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
60.45 5941-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
60.55 5951-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
61.05 6001-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10-10
61.15 6011-4 Western Sea (C), M. H. R. 10

[illegible]